

كلذا من الاصل

THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich
and Hong Kong

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1982

Algeria	5.00 Din.	Israel	15.250	Norway	5.00 N.Kr.
Argentina	17.5	Italy	1000 Lira	China	0.700 Rmb.
Australia	0.600 A.D.	Japan	100 Yen	France	45 Fr.
Belgium	20 Bfr.	South Korea	100 Won	Germany	1.000 M.
Canada	1.10	Spain	100 Ptas.	Great Britain	1.000 S.
Czechoslovakia	20.00	Sweden	100 Kron.	India	100 Rupee
Denmark	4.00 Dkr.	Switzerland	100 Fr.	Indonesia	1000 Rp.
Egypt	10 P.	Taiwan	100 N.T.	Iran	1000 Rial
Finland	5.00 F.	Thailand	100 Baht	Israel	15.250
France	45 Fr.	USSR	100 Rub.	Japan	100 Yen
Germany	1.000 M.	U.S.	1.000 D.	South Korea	100 Won
Greece	100 Dr.	West Germany	1.000 M.	Sweden	100 Kron.
Hong Kong	100 H.K.	Yugoslavia	100 D.	Switzerland	100 Fr.

No. 30,903



Lebanese refugees looted food packages from a supply truck after it overturned south of Beirut.

Israel Weighs PLO Offer for Pullout

Palestinians Believed to Be Reconciled to Disarming, Leaving Lebanon

This story was subject to Israeli censorship.

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli government, still threatening to launch a bloody attack, Monday weighed a set of proposals for Palestinian surrender that officials said held out the hope for a peaceful end to the siege of West Beirut.

Official sources stressed that many points of disagreement remain in the suggestions, which were reportedly relayed from the Palestine Liberation Organization through the Lebanese government to the United States and Israel. They added, however, that the overall Israeli impression from the day's contacts was that the PLO leadership is now reconciled in principle to disarming and leaving Lebanon.

Withdrawal and disarming were the main conditions laid down by Israel's Cabinet Sunday.

Until those conditions are met, government officials said, no other negotiations on Lebanon's future or Israeli withdrawal can begin. And if they are not met, they added, the Israeli Army remains ready to launch an all-out attack on Palestinian strongholds in West Beirut.

Seeking to reinforce the threat, official sources said the Israeli pledge Sunday to abide by a U.S.-sponsored cease-fire "is not a blank check." Israeli willingness to wait for Philip C. Habib, the special U.S. envoy to the Middle East, to work out an acceptable Palestinian surrender will last for only a matter of days, they added.

Leaflets Dropped

Israeli planes for the second consecutive day dropped leaflets Monday on West Beirut warning civilians to flee to Christian areas or behind Israeli lines because of the possibility of an assault that could cause many casualties among those remaining near the estimated 6,000 guerrillas trapped in the capital's Muslim sector.

Defense Minister Ariel Sharon depicted Israeli conditions — total Palestinian surrender, disarming and departure of all PLO fighters — as "a generous offer."

"I believe we are showing magnanimity," said another high Israeli official. "They are encircled. They are outgunned and out-gunned. Going in to get them is no problem for us."

The suggestions were said to include several elements that, according to Israeli officials, are unacceptable to Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government. They said the government would have to make concessions from previously outlined positions in order to accept the proposals.

Mr. Begin, Mr. Sharon and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir met through the afternoon at the Knesset, the Israeli parliament, discussing the proposals relayed from Mr. Habib, senior officials said.

The officials said a PLO departure by sea, rather than overland to Syrian through Israeli lines as suggested by Jerusalem, was approved but the Israeli leadership was unlikely to agree to the suggestions that guerrillas retain small arms and continue to police refugee camps.

Based on Sunday's Cabinet decision and comments Monday by high Israeli officials, none of these suggestions was likely to be accepted by Israel. With their army able to strike at any time, Israeli leaders appeared to feel that they can hold out for all their demands even in the face of pressure from the United States to avoid more bloodshed.

"There are some elements that you can talk about," an official said and cited the possibility of negotiating on surrender routes. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Pipeline Flexibility Hinted

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

BONN — U.S. officials, explaining President Reagan's extended sanctions on equipment for the Siberian pipeline, have hinted that the ban could be reversed if allied governments raised the price of their credits to the Soviet Union, U.S. and European officials said.

Such a deal, while apparently not yet a firm U.S. proposition, is at the heart of U.S. and European probing for a way to halt the worsening transatlantic row over the pipeline.

U.S. and European sources said it was too early to tell if European governments, who have been reluctant to cut back their export facilities to the Soviet Union, might be tempted now.

The question, they said, will be a major preoccupation for European leaders at the Common Market meeting that opened Monday in Brussels and for Secretary of State-designate George P. Shultz of the United States.

West German leaders criticized the pipeline sanctions at a U.S.-West German seminar on security during the weekend in Bonn. The officials laced their anger with warnings that it would increase anti-Americanism in Europe just as the Reagan administration was gaining high marks for its arms control proposals and more reassuring tone on East-West relations.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany said at the meeting that the U.S. decision would not hedge Soviet policy but would punish U.S. allies.

U.S. Image 'at Risk'

Mr. Schmidt criticized the Reagan administration for failing to notify its allies of its intention to retaliate over the pipeline, while haggling over the export credit question at the Versailles summit conference early in June.

Mr. Schmidt said the U.S. actions risked undoing six months' work in careful image-building by the Reagan administration as a reliable partner for Europe.

Speaking of the pipeline, Mr. Schmidt said: "Strategically, it is not important to the Soviet Union, but the decision is dangerous to relations across the Atlantic."

Other West German officials said the European backlash against U.S. economic actions could spill over onto defense issues, making it harder for the Social Democratic Party to continue winning the support of the electorate on U.S.-led policies on arms control, new nuclear missiles in Europe and greater defense spending.

A senior official asked, "Whom are you punishing, the Soviets or the Germans?"

He echoed other West German speakers in saying that Soviet policy would not change because of foreign economic pressure. In any case, he said, the United States cannot stop the pipeline.

Referring to the United States, he added: "You had better be careful how you choose your words and not be emotional about what is really important in East-West relations if you want to keep your armies here and want to preserve stability" in West Germany.

Particular concern was expressed privately by West German officials about France because they said they feared President François Mitterrand may be tempted to use the pipeline issue and other recent U.S. steps baring European economies to distract attention from domestic difficulties.

To avoid making this matter worse, West German officials have been told to curb their public criticism of Washington while diplomats search for a compromise.

The U.S. hints of a possible deal, which European officials say they are hearing privately from Washington, emerged publicly from remarks at the Bonn seminar by Richard R. Burt, assistant secretary of state-designate for European affairs, and Richard N. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy.

The U.S. officials explicitly linked the pipeline ban to what one called "the refusal of European countries, especially France, to give as much as we wanted" on export credits to the Soviet Union during discussions at Versailles.

U.S. officials said that after long negotiations before the Versailles conference over export credits, the French government finally asserted that France had little latitude over credit arrangements because of a secret protocol with the Soviet Union. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Stranded passengers at London's Euston station took nap Monday during the British Rail strike.

Rail Strike In Britain Ends After One Day

The Associated Press

LONDON — Leaders of Britain's National Union of Railwaymen called off a day-old national rail strike Monday after their stoppage brought transport chaos to London, but decided to continue the week-old London subway shutdown.

Delegates at the union's annual conference in Plymouth, southwest England, voted 47-10-30 to end the strike after thousands of their 117,500 members defied the strike call and kept some trains running.

But the conference decided to continue a subway strike that has snarled the capital for a week. The strike against the London Underground subway system was brought on by a separate pay and productivity dispute between the union and the capital's government-subsidized transit authority, London Transport. It has been aggravated by scattered sympathy strikes by bus drivers.

Only Recommendations

The rail workers were to return to the job at midnight Tuesday, and trains should be running again Wednesday. The union's conference referred the pay and productivity dispute that led to the stoppage to a national railways tribunal for arbitration. The panel has been considering work rule issues for several months.

British Rail, while welcoming the end of the strike, said that the tribunal could only give recommendations and that "none of the essential points at issue has changed."

The surprise vote against the rail strike, which paralyzed many sections of the 11,500-mile (18,400-kilometer) state-run network Monday, appeared also to be a threatened campaign of disruption by labor union militants to protest planned cutbacks in state-owned industries.

The vote to end the strike that began at midnight Sunday reflected the efforts of a sizable moderate element in the union, including Sidney Weighell, the secretary-general.

Mr. Weighell, who earlier Monday claimed 99-percent support for the strike, has been under pressure from left-wing union militants to bring the rail system to a standstill.

Fear of Shutdown

But he has faced widespread opposition from railmen who were fearful that the stoppage would cripple British Rail, which is already losing £165 million (\$283.7 million) a year despite an annual government subsidy of £850 million.

The National Union of Railwaymen, the biggest of Britain's rail unions, is demanding a 12-percent pay increase. British Rail has offered 5 percent and wants the deal linked to a new productivity agreement, including single-managed trains. The union says this would mean widespread job losses.

The union's vote Monday came after Transport Secretary David Howell accused it of trying to "strangle London" and appealed for an end to the strike "before irretrievable damage is done."

But it came too late to save Londoners from a day of extraordinary transport chaos.

Traffic Snarled

There were enormous traffic snarls as millions of commuters hit the road to beat the rail and subway strike, the first combined stoppage since the general strike of 1926.

Many London commuters started driving before 5 a.m., two hours before the normal rush hour starts. They caused more than 80 miles of traffic jams in what Scotland Yard said became "an all-day rush hour."

The police opened public parks as emergency car lots and did not enforce restrictions on street parking.

Other cities were not hit as hard as London.

U.S. Envoy, on Eve of Arms Talks, Vows to Press Russians for Cuts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — Edward L. Rowley, the U.S. arms negotiator for the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks opening here, said Monday that he will press the Soviet Union to agree to deep reductions in nuclear arsenals.

"We're not simply going to limit arms," said Mr. Rowley, who has predicted that the talks will produce an accord. "Our proposal is to have reductions of arms."

He added, "I am looking forward to starting."

The U.S. negotiator said he hoped to develop an earnest working relationship with his Soviet counterpart, Viktor P. Karlov, who will be the host for Tuesday's opening session at the Soviet mission.

New and unexpected elements have been added to the talks by the resignation of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. But U.S. officials said that Mr. Haig's departure would not mean a shift in the opening proposals or positions agreed to Friday by President Reagan in Washington at a luncheon attended by Mr. Haig and Mr. Rowley.

There was no hint at the luncheon of Mr. Haig's resignation, the sources said. Sources here and in Washington said they believed the impact of the resignation would be felt in peripheral yet potentially important ways.

The immediate impact, a official speculated, will probably be to make the Reagan administration appear to the Soviet Union "as a little off-balance."

"It is certain to distract attention from what we are trying to do here," an official said.

'Coherent Foreign Policy'

Another official added: "One of the things the Reagan administration needs is for the Soviets to perceive that we know what we are doing and have a coherent foreign policy."

The Haig resignation and the vote last week in the House Foreign Affairs Committee supporting a freeze of U.S. and Soviet nuclear arms "could not have come at a worse time," the official said.

Some specialists said the Haig resignation might make the Reagan administration seem even more of a puzzle to Moscow than it may seem now. Along with the House vote, this could be another reason that the Soviet Union may adopt a wait-and-see approach at the talks.

The longer-term impact of Mr. Haig's departure, sources on both sides of the Atlantic speculated, could come in determining what kind of an agreement, if any, will eventually emerge from the talks.

Appeal to Public Opinion

Mr. Rowley and Mr. Karlov have both tried to appeal to public opinion in a world that seems increasingly worried by the destructive capacity of the superpowers' strategic nuclear arsenals.

When he arrived here, Mr. Karlov referred specifically to the "hopes entertained by world public opinion." He declared, "We are ready for a speedy conclusion" to a pact "based on the principle of equality and equal security."

The Soviet Union, which has encouraged peace organizations and nuclear-free movements in Western Europe and the United States, "seeks to do its utmost to deliver peoples from the nuclear threat, to ensure a peaceful future for all the people on earth," Mr. Karlov said.

Arms Negotiators Face 2 Crucial New Factors

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. and Soviet negotiators will sit down in Geneva Tuesday in a renewed effort to slow the nuclear arms race with two powerful new factors hanging over the bargaining table that could push the two countries toward agreement.

One is mostly political and bears most heavily on the Reagan administration. It is the extraordinary



BELFAST BLAST — A bomb weighing about 1,000 pounds, one of the largest reported in Northern Ireland, damaged about 300 buildings in Belfast Monday. Page 5.

William Arthur Philip Louis

Royal Baby Gets Name After a 'Bit of an Argument'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The newborn son of Prince Charles and Princess Diana has been named William Arthur Philip Louis, Buckingham Palace announced Monday, and he will be known as Prince William of Wales.

The prince, who is first in line to the throne after his father, was expected to become King William V, but he would be able to choose any of his four names at the time of his succession. David, Prince of Wales, styled himself Edward VIII on becoming king in 1936, and his brother Albert, Duke of York, became George VI.

The prince was born a week ago and the Prince of Wales said afterward that he and Princess Diana "had a bit of an argument" about their son's name. Charles was understood to have wanted traditional names while Diana favored something more modern, palace sources said. The names that were announced indicated that Charles won the day.

Palace spokesman Warwick Hinchings said, "The names were the personal choices of the parents." He said Charles and Diana first informed Queen Elizabeth II and then made the public announcement.

The last king to use the name of William was William IV, who reigned from 1830 to 1837. He was succeeded by his niece Victoria, of whom the young Prince William is a direct descendant.

The new prince has six godparents. They are former King Constantine of Greece, Lord Romney, grandson of the late Lord Louis Mountbatten, who was assassinated by an Irish Republican Army bomb in 1979; author Sir Laurens Van der Post, who wrote "The Lost World of the Kalahari"; Princess Alexandra, the queen's cousin; the Duchess of Westminster, whose husband, the Duke, is one of Britain's wealthiest property owners, and Lady Susan Hussey, an earl's daughter who has served as Woman of the Bedchamber to the queen since 1960.

NEWS ANALYSIS

nary growth in Western Europe and the United States of popular movements demanding that the arms race be halted.

The other is the advance of U.S. military technology and weaponry that, unless checked by some agreement, must be causing increasing concern in Moscow.

Starting late in 1983 and continuing through the end of this decade, the United States is scheduled to deploy a series of new and very accurate missiles and bombers that threaten to nullify the enormous investment Moscow has made in large land-based missiles. Those missiles, which have helped to increase Moscow's role in global power politics, would become vulnerable as never before to U.S. weapons.

The Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) are aimed at producing large reductions in the intercontinental-range missiles, warheads and bombers of both sides. If the talks succeed, they could lower the risk of nuclear war by reducing the threat that either side could militarily neutralize the other in an all-out first strike. It is that threat, however implausible, that perpetuates the arms race.

Doubling Predicted

If the talks fail and the superpowers complete the new weapons programs now under way, it "would result in almost a doubling of strategic weapons within a decade," according to the just-retired chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. David C. Jones.

Both superpowers are already very heavily armed. On balance, however, it would seem that the Soviet Union eventually could see its relative position worsen, at least in the calculations on paper that are used to gauge power, if the

United States were to pursue all the programs it now has in progress.

The increasing accuracy of new weapons is forcing both superpowers to grapple with a problem they did not have to worry about for much of the past two decades: where to base their nuclear weapons.

In the United States, this problem is illustrated most dramatically by the government's continued inability to find a home that makes sense and is safe from attack for the new land-based MX missile.

For the Soviet Union, however, the problem seems even greater because more than 70 percent of its nuclear striking power sits on top of what will become increasingly vulnerable land-based missiles.

The United States has more of its striking power underwater — in missile-firing submarines largely invulnerable to attack. The U.S. submarines and the missiles they carry, as well as those planned for the future, are viewed as superior to their Soviet counterparts.

Kremlin Dilemma

There lies what is expected to become a major dilemma for Moscow. If its land-based missiles become vulnerable to attack from new U.S. missiles, should the Kremlin invest billions of rubles in shifting more forces to sea, an operating arena where the United States already has a technological advantage?

It is questions such as these that could figure prominently in the new talks and that make some U.S. officials believe conditions are present that eventually could lead to some agreement.

In Washington's view, there are other conditions that also may cause Moscow to be interested in reaching an agreement.

Although experts debate the extent and impact of Moscow's current economic problems on Soviet policy, the White House seems to be convinced that the Russians have serious financial problems.

President Leonid I. Brezhnev is also nearing the end of his reign. And it is widely believed in Washington that the Soviet leader wants some sort of new arms agreement and a return to an earlier form of détente that gave Moscow easier

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Argentina Fails to Give Full List of Casualties

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — When the first hospital ship arrived from the Falkland Islands nine days ago at a port in the south, Maria Oviedo was there looking for her 19-year-old nephew. She did not find him.

The authorities did not let her or other relatives close enough to see the wounded soldiers hobbling off or being carried off in stretchers. Thousands more returning prisoners of war poured into other southern ports over the days to come, but there were similar restrictions.

"No one saw him," Mrs. Oviedo said Saturday, the day the Argentine government announced that the last ship had arrived from the Falklands. "No one knows anything."

Adding to a growing frustration and anger in the country over the defeat in the Falklands is the failure of the military to say how many men died in the last venture.

Last Official Toll

Unofficial Argentine and Western military sources estimate that 700 to 1,000 Argentines died in the 10-week war over the Falklands, which are known here as the Malvinas. The government's last official toll, issued almost two weeks before the surrender at Stanley, the capital of the islands, was 426 dead and missing, and that included the 321 dead and missing aboard the torpedoed cruiser Belgrano.

The higher unofficial totals are based on the many hundreds who reportedly died in the ground fighting. Britain has said that about 250 of its servicemen were killed.

The Argentine Air Force said Friday it had lost 55 men, of whom 36 were officers. Argentine and Western military sources said the 36 were probably all pilots.

The government also has not said how many prisoners of war have been repatriated under the surrender agreement. La Nación reported that those arriving Saturday brought the number to 9,741. British officials said they captured roughly 10,400, so the difference of more than 600 Argentines could be the officers and specialists that the British, fearful of renewed air and sea raids against the islands, have said they will hold to force Argentina to declare all hostilities at an end.

There have been fears that the number of dead may be considerably higher. The army said Saturday that it had lost to account for 2,500 of the 9,800 soldiers, most of them young draftees. It sent to the islands those unaccounted for in the men being held by the British, officials said, and others are probably alive but lost in the paperwork among the repatriated prisoners.

Impact of Casualties

At the Institute of Military Geography, where the army has set up the information center for relatives of soldiers on the Falklands, Lt. Col. Carlos Garay said that estimates of casualties will not be given out, only the final figure.

The casualties have touched all corners of Argentine society. In a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

INSIDE

■ A special U.S. prosecutor reported in Washington that there was insufficient credible evidence to justify prosecution of Labor Secretary Raymond Donovan.

■ Poland's redoubtable Zbigniew Boniek scored all three goals to lead his team to victory over Belgium by 3-0 in a second round World Cup match in Spain while Bernard Genghin tied with a long free kick to give France a 1-0 triumph over Austria. Page 13.

■ Along with all the other miseries of the U.S. recession, people who live in the states hit hardest by it are also paying for the economic slump via higher personal taxes. Page 3.

EEC Leaders Reportedly Seeking Lebanon Autonomy, Cease-Fire

By Axel Krause

BRUSSELS — Leaders of the European Economic Community began a two-day summit here Monday by drafting a joint declaration aimed at supporting the independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, while calling for a cease-fire following Israel's military actions, according to senior European government sources participating in the meetings.

The draft declaration, which may not be announced until Tuesday because of the rapidly changing events in the Middle East as well as differences among the EEC leaders, followed disclosure of a letter from Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak in which he called for European support for Lebanon and the Palestinian civilians.

EEC sources said the statement will be modest and fall short of proposing sanctions against Israel, or establishing a multinational European peacekeeping force, which France has been urging.

EEC leaders are ruling out economic and trade sanctions and any European arms embargo, a British government spokesman said Monday evening, but he added that an arms embargo could be suggested to other nations, which he did not identify.

The EEC leaders also began discussions about a proposal for "global dialogue" with the United States, which would focus on the strained transatlantic trade relations, EEC sources said Monday. The proposal was contained in an opening statement to the leaders by Premier Wilfried Martens of Belgium.

Joint Position

Commenting on the EEC efforts to define a joint position on both the Middle East and relations with the United States, an authoritative source on the EEC Commission said that "our real problem here, the challenge, is finding that position amid the differing views among our members." He specifically was referring to differences in approach by France's Francois Mitterrand, whose government and Greece support Lebanon, and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, whose government along with the Netherlands is opposed to a hard-line approach on the Lebanon issue.

In his June 26 message to EEC leaders, Mr. Mubarak termed the Reagan administration's support of Israel in the United Nations "discouraging and disappointing," emphasizing that "lack of firmness

on the part of the United States gives Israel the impression that it can count on American backing regardless of its policy towards the Palestinian people."

Calling for European support, Mr. Mubarak said that EEC nations can and should play an important part to ensure that "aggression would not be rewarded, that the independence of Lebanon, its territorial integrity and sovereignty would be respected and that a just political solution should be sought to the Palestinian problem instead of the attempt to annihilate the Palestinian leadership."

On Monday a French government spokesman said that Mr. Mitterrand would be seeking support of other EEC nations for a declaration that would be in line with recent French statements calling for a maintenance of the cease-fire, withdrawal of all foreign forces in Lebanon and respect of territorial integrity in that nation.

The spokesman was unable to say what kind of support, if any, the Palestine Liberation Organization would get in the EEC statement.

Pipeline Decision

In separate briefings, EEC leaders reiterated their previous attacks on the Reagan administration's recent decisions affecting European investment and assistance in the building of a Siberian gas pipeline, the limiting of EEC steel exports to the United States and the subsidization of exports under the Common Market agricultural policy.

Describing the Reagan administration's decisions as unilateral after the Versailles and Bonn summits, Mr. Martens urged summit leaders Monday to issue a clear and strong joint declaration concerning the U.S. action on steel as well as the pipeline.

Both Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Mr. Schmidt were cool to any reprisals against U.S. exports or trade interests as some EEC officials suggested last week. British and West German government spokesmen indicated Monday.

They did not, however, minimize the strained relations and the likelihood that intricate transatlantic legal actions are emerging, including actions directed against the United States under the auspices of the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris.

Leaders were expected to begin discussions Monday on an memorandum submitted to the EEC Commission by Socialist Premier Andreas Papandreu of Greece last March calling for concessions for the Greek economy which amount to his government's conditions for remaining in the 10-nation body.

STRATEGIC NUCLEAR FORCES					
UNITED STATES			USSR		
		WARHEADS PER MISSILE			WARHEADS PER MISSILE
LAND-BASED INTERCONTINENTAL RANGE BALLISTIC MISSILE LAUNCHERS (ICBMS)	TITAN II	53	SS-9	580	1
	MINUTEMAN II	450	SS-13	60	1
	MINUTEMAN III	550	SS-17	150	4
			SS-18	308	up to 10
			SS-19	300	6
TOTAL ICBMS		1,053		1,398	
TOTAL ICBM WARHEADS		2,100 approx.		6,000 approx.	
SUBMARINE-BASED BALLISTIC MISSILES (SLBMS)	POSEIDON	320	GOLF & HOTEL	30	1
	TRIDENT I	224	SS-N-6	396	1-2
			SS-N-8 & 18	504	1-3
			TYPHOON	20	
TOTAL SLBMS		544		950	
TOTAL SLBM WARHEADS		5,000 approx.		1,500 approx.	
BOMBERS	B-52	347	BEAR	100	
	FB-111	63	BISON	45	
			BACKFIRE	200	
				345	
TOTAL BOMBERS†		410			
TOTAL MISSILES		1,597		2,348	
TOTAL MISSILE WARHEADS		7,100		7,500	
TOTAL MISSILES & BOMBERS		2,007		2,693	

* Includes on the U.S. side: 20 Poseidon submarines with 320 Poseidon missiles, 11 Poseidon submarines with 176 Trident I missiles and 2 Trident submarines with 48 Trident I missiles. Includes on Soviet side: 1 Golf and 7 Hotel class submarines, 25 Yankee-class submarines with 396 missiles, 36 Delta-class submarines with 504 missiles and 1 Typhoon submarine with 20 missiles.

† Chart does not include number of bombs carried on bombers or more than 3,000 air-launched cruise missiles to be deployed on U.S. bombers. Also not shown are several hundred cruise missiles to be deployed on U.S. submarines.

SOURCE: U.S. GOVERNMENT UNCLASSIFIED SOURCES

The Washington Post

White House Rejects Haig's View on Policy

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The White House rejected Monday the complaint of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. that President Reagan has strayed from a mutually agreed "careful course" for foreign policy. Meanwhile, there were signs that Mr. Haig may leave before his successor takes over.

"I can assure you the president's foreign policy will continue on the same course he's charted," said Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary.

The State Department's foreign policy machinery began gearing up for George P. Shultz, who Mr. Reagan picked to replace Mr. Haig. He was assigned a temporary office near Mr. Haig on the department's seventh floor.

An official said Mr. Shultz was being briefed "on the Middle East and other hot spots" and the incoming secretary sat in on a meeting of the National Security Council at the White House on Monday.

In the resignation statement he read to reporters Friday, Mr. Haig complained to the president that the administration "was shifting from that careful course which we

laid out." The shift, he said, was away from a policy of "consistency, clarity and steadiness of purpose."

But although Mr. Speakes said he did not want to debate Mr. Haig's complaint, he also stressed that the White House does not accept it.

Pattern of Continuity

"We have stressed continuity," Mr. Speakes said. "The president makes foreign policy and you will see as we proceed in the coming weeks and months a strong pattern of continuity that will continue because we set the tone from Jan. 20 [1981] forward."

Mr. Speakes said Mr. Haig will remain in his post while Mr. Shultz prepares to take over.

Mr. Haig gave a farewell reception for his key aides Monday night and his spokesman could not say for sure that Mr. Haig would remain in office past "most of the week."

Beyond that, State Department spokesman Dean E. Fischer said that it was up to Mr. Haig, Mr. Shultz and President Reagan to decide how long Mr. Haig should remain.

New Forces Crucial in Arms Talks

(Continued from Page 1)
access to American technology, trade and credit.

Problems for U.S.

But there are also problems for Washington. The Reagan administration's sometimes strident rhetoric about nuclear matters has created much of the political protest movement that is challenging White House policies.

The president, on March 31, also said that "on balance, the Soviet Union does have a definite margin of superiority" in strategic striking power.

While many former officials and specialists disagree, the president's view is reflected in a START proposal that would require Moscow to accept much greater reductions in its forces than Washington would have to make. That, too, is a new factor because the two powers had approached previous arms negotiations with the assumption that a rough parity existed.

Mr. Reagan's proposal calls for numerical equality. Both sides would reduce the total number of individual missile warheads by

roughly one-third to a level of 5,000 each. No more than half of these could be on land-based missiles, and each side would be allowed a total of 850 land- or submarine-based missiles.

The idea is to force upon Moscow a sizeable reduction in the number of warheads on its land-based missiles, which are the most accurate and, therefore, the most threatening.

Reagan's Goal

Mr. Reagan wants to concentrate first on reducing the number of these potential first-strike weapons because they are also the most vulnerable to attack and thus are thought to be viewed with a "use-them-or-lose-them" attitude.

Mr. Brezhnev has rejected Mr. Reagan's proposals as lopsided and unrealistic. He has said that they are designed to protect U.S. advantages in bombers, submarine missiles and cruise missiles and are meant to tip the current balance of power to the United States' favor.

The Soviet president has, nevertheless, agreed to the talks and the idea of eventual reductions but proposed that there first be an immediate nuclear arms freeze that would ban deployment of new weapons.

Even U.S. officials who are optimistic that some agreement can be reached in the long run say the chances for quick success at Geneva — over the next year, for example — are "almost nonexistent."

They expect the Soviet Union to continue trying to manipulate public opinion, especially in Western Europe, to force the United States to back down on key points while Moscow waits to see how the freeze movement develops in the United States.

They also expect the Soviet Union to stand firm on its initial position as long as the future of the MX remains in doubt.

On the other hand, top officials

here say Mr. Reagan wants to see progress made in the new negotiations before he agrees to the summit meeting that Mr. Brezhnev has proposed for this fall.

Deployment Factor

Paradoxically, some officials believe it could be the scheduled December, 1983, deployment of new U.S. Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in Europe — missiles that are being dealt with in separate negotiations — that breaks open the arms control logjam.

These weapons, which the United States is deploying to balance approximately 300 Soviet SS-20 missiles already in place, are being discussed in the current Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force (INF) talks dealing with European-based weapons.

There has been no real progress in the INF talks, officials say. The Russians claim that there is already a balance of power in European-based missiles. They argue that the British and French have roughly 300 missiles, which is about the same number as SS-20s, so there is no reason for new U.S. weapons.

The U.S. strategy at START, officials say, will be to concentrate on getting the Russians to accept the idea that land-based missiles are the most politically destabilizing weapons and must be dealt with first.

The Russians are certain to point out that the United States has a larger bomber force and is building 3,000 to 4,000 new long-range Cruise missiles to put on those bombers, plus several hundred more Cruise missiles for deployment on ships and submarines.

Soviet Priority

Aside from wanting to stop the deployment of the Pershing-2, the Russians are also expected to put top priority on negotiating curbs on the MX missile and the new Trident-2 submarine-based missile now in development.

The Trident-2 is perhaps the most important new weapons development of this decade because, if it works as intended, it would for the first time give submarine-based weapons sufficient accuracy to knock out Soviet missiles in protected underground shelters. Strategically, it would be invulnerable and an effective force.

U.S. officials say, however, that there is nothing in the U.S. proposal that would prevent fielding MX, Trident-2 or the new B-2 and Stealth bombers. Under this approach, if both sides agree to reduce the overall level of forces, they are free to deploy whichever weapons they want to use to make up the smaller forces.

U.S. officials say, therefore, that unless the Russians offer a deal that is too good to turn down, the MX will not be negotiated away. So, while the overall numerical threat from each other's forces may be reduced, the arms race — in terms of expenditures — will probably not come to an end.

WORLD BRIEFS

Soviet Losses Reported by Afghans

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — Soviet forces have almost all withdrawn from the key guerrilla stronghold at Panjsher Valley in northern Afghanistan after suffering their worst losses of the war, according to a report that reached Pakistan Monday.

Massoud Ahmad Shah, an Afghan rebel commander in Panjsher, said in a report dated June 13 that 3,000 Afghan troops and two Soviet motorized units remained in the area, 70 miles (112 kilometers) north of Kabul, the Afghan capital.

He said 8,000 Soviet troops had massed for the one-month attack against Panjsher, headquarters for about 4,000 insurgents. The Soviet forces retreated in the face of "exceptionally heavy" casualties, he said. The guerrillas put the toll at 3,000, which matched figures obtained from other sources.

Shuttle Pilots Begin Experiments

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — The pilots of the space shuttle Columbia Monday took samples with a machine that may lead to space drug factories and began work on a secret experiment involving the spotting of airplane and missile exhaust from space.

Capt. Thomas K. Mattingly 2d and Henry W. Hartsfield Jr. also reported trying to photograph a mysterious glow that had shown up in pictures from the shuttle's third flight in March. The astronauts, on the second day of the Columbia's weeklong final test flight, showed no signs of the space sickness that afflicted the last space shuttle crew.

On Sunday, the pilots apparently had had trouble assembling the Defense Department's secret experiment in the country by the mercenaries and were to be played over Seychelles radio once the coup was under way. The tapes were found partially destroyed at Victoria airport.

Tapes Are Played in Seychelles Trial

VICTORIA, Seychelles — Tapes containing the voice of James Mancham, the deposed president of the Seychelles, declaring a triumphant return to the islands were played as evidence Monday in the trial of a South African intelligence agent accused of participating in last November's unsuccessful coup attempt.

The agent, Martin Dolinich, is on trial for treason in connection with the abortive mercenary-led attempt Nov. 25 to topple the Socialist government of President Albert René. Four other mercenaries captured with Mr. Dolinich have pleaded guilty to treason and await sentencing.

Mr. Mancham was deposed by President René in a coup in 1977. The tapes were brought into the country by the mercenaries and were to be played over Seychelles radio once the coup was under way. The tapes were found partially destroyed at Victoria airport.

Papua New Guinean Concedes Defeat

PORT MORESBY, Papua New Guinea — Iambakey Okuk, Papua New Guinea's deputy prime minister, has conceded defeat in the general elections and handed his National Party over to the leadership of an independent candidate, Ted Diro.

The sudden switch in election strategies Monday occurred while ballot counting continued in the second post-independence vote, and caught political observers by surprise. It was not immediately clear whether the merger of Mr. Diro's independent group and Mr. Okuk's National Party would threaten the extraordinary electoral lead being set by Michael Somare's Pangu Party.

The expanded National Party could, however, become the biggest political group next to Pangu, which has won 17 seats so far and appears to control a voting total of 42 electorates. The party is aiming for 55 seats in the 109-seat National Parliament.

Palestinians Said to Offer A Withdrawal in Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

out of Beirut as an example. "But the main message — they all leave — is negotiable."

The Israeli government was also reported to be taking a very firm stand on terms because some officials believe that Israeli declarations last week forewarning an attack on West Beirut led the FLO leadership to hold out longer than it would have otherwise.

In the same vein, Mr. Sharon said the government has made no decision to refrain from attacking West Beirut. Government officials

also reiterated that, despite a White House statement to the contrary, Mr. Begin made no such promise to President Reagan during his visit to Washington last week.

But Israeli political sources said Mr. Begin and Mr. Sharon were hoping for a swift, peaceful resolution to the Beirut crisis in order to have decisive news for an upcoming parliamentary debate. Mr. Sharon is to present the government case, they said, and after a debate Mr. Begin personally is to respond to criticism.

U.S. Officials Hint at Deal On Soviet Pipeline Sanctions

(Continued from Page 1)

Union. French officials refused to show the protocol to their U.S. counterparts.

In contrast, West German officials, while staunchly defending trade with the East bloc, were said to have indicated in the pre-summit talks that they were ready to raise their down-payment requirements on Soviet purchases. Another point of contention is West Germany's government guarantees for commercial exports: these have multiplied recently on Soviet debts.

U.S. Frustration Cited

U.S. frustration over the export credit issue was cited publicly by Mr. Burt as the reason for the pipeline ban. At Versailles, he said, the Reagan administration tried to accommodate its allies on three issues — technological innovation, intervention in currency markets and a formula for North-South negotiations.

But on East-West export credits, he said, the results fell short of U.S. expectations. A subsequent interview by Mr. Mitterrand, he

said, ruled out any change on the issue.

Another U.S. source quoted Reagan administration officials as saying that this result was deemed in Washington to be "sending the wrong signal to Moscow."

The source said Mr. Reagan's aides felt he looked like a man being wounded by his allies, by the anti-nuclear movement and by budget-minded Congressmen. The remedy, aides reportedly decided, was for the president to make a tough decision.

However, the U.S. officials listening to the hostile European reaction noted that the U.S. ban was not an act of general economic warfare against the Soviet Union but was instead part of the package of U.S. sanctions over Poland.

Mr. Ferie described the recent decision as "closing a loophole" in Polish sanctions left when the original U.S. executive order was drafted by tired employees on New Year's Day. But, he added in conversation, the decision was not publicly linked to potential Soviet earnings from the pipeline or to European energy dependence.

Argentina Still Holds Back On List of Casualties, POWs

(Continued from Page 1)

neighborhood of luxury apartments here, neighbors rushed to their balconies when a woman let out a shriek last week. Her son had just been brought home with his legs and half an arm amputated.

The impact of the casualties may affect the military's grip on the country. Maj. Gen. Reynaldo Bignone, named by the army to take over as president Thursday, has promised elections in March 1984, but many political leaders have been demanding earlier elections.

Many came out smiling, learning that their missing relative had been repatriated in the south. The sad hoped that unaccounted meant alive.

French Censure Motion Defeated by Assembly

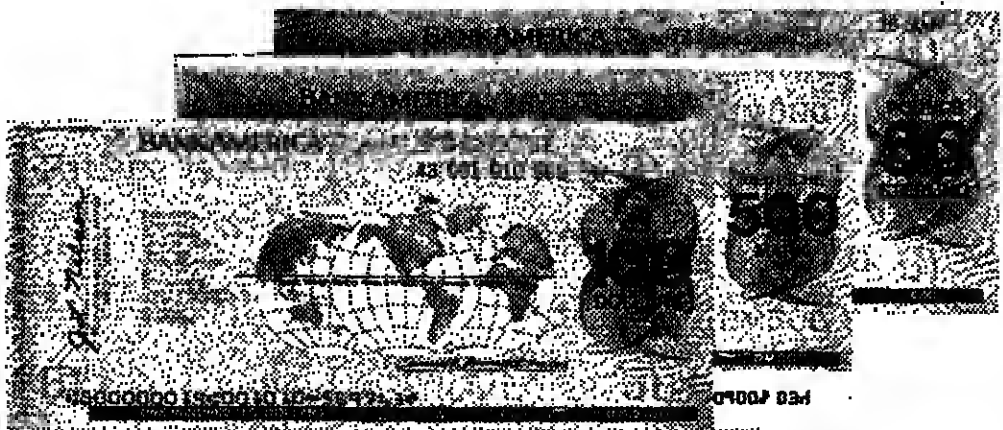
PARIS — The French National Assembly Monday turned back a motion to censure the government because of its new austerity economic program based on a freeze of wages and prices.

The motion was even more soundly defeated than the first one introduced Thursday. Sponsored by the Gaullists and centrist opposition groups, the censure received 138 favorable votes. The previous motion was defeated 329-157.

New Foreign Minister

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — Argentina's ambassador to Venezuela, Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari, has accepted an offer to become his country's next foreign minister, the official news agency Telam said Sunday.

Mr. Aguirre Lanari, 61, is an expert on constitutional law. His predecessor, Nicanor Costa Mendez, conducted Argentina's foreign policy during the conflict with Britain.



The money experienced world travelers carry.

Experienced world travelers know better than to carry ordinary money. They prefer BankAmerica Travelers Cheques—World Money. Not only are they accepted in over 160 countries and refundable in more than 40,000 places around the world, but now they are available in leading world currencies as well:

U.S. Dollars, Deutsche Mark, and Pounds Sterling. Add the fact that BankAmerica Travelers Cheques are backed by BankAmerica Corporation, with assets of over US \$100 billion, and you can see why people who know where they're going carry BankAmerica Travelers Cheques wherever they go.

BankAmerica Travelers Cheques. World Money.

BA CHEQUE CORPORATION

Speak French Like a Diplomat!

What sort of people need to learn a foreign language as quickly and effectively as possible? Foreign service personnel, that's who.

Now you can learn to speak French just as these diplomatic personnel do — with the Foreign Service Institute's Basic French Course.

The U.S. Department of State has spent thousands of dollars developing this course. It's by far the most effective way to learn French at your own convenience and at your own pace.

The Basic French Course consists of a series of 11 lessons and an accompanying text. It's a "pattern drill" learning method. You set your own pace — listening, repeating, correcting errors, reinforcing accurate responses.

This course turns your cassette player into a "teaching machine." With its unique "pattern drill" learning method, you set your own pace — listening, repeating, correcting errors, reinforcing accurate responses.

The FBI's Introductory Basic French Course comes in two parts. Part A provides an introduction to the simpler forms of the language plus a basic vocabulary. Part B introduces more complex structures and additional vocabulary.

You may order one or both parts, each of which is shipped in a handsome leather binder.

Basic French, Part A, 12 cassettes (11 hr.), 200-page text, \$79.50 (or \$150 U.S.).

Basic French, Part B, 18 cassettes (23 hr.), 214-page text, \$88.50 (or \$170 U.S.).

Prices are inclusive of V.A.T. and shipping costs. For shipment outside Europe, please include £3 (or \$10 U.S.) additional postage.

ORDER, JUST CLIP THIS AD and mail with your name and address, and a check or money order. Or, charge to your credit card (American Express, VISA, MasterCard/Access, Diners Club) by enclosing card number, expiration date and your signature.

The Foreign Service Institute's French course is unconditionally guaranteed. Try it for three weeks. If you're not convinced it's the latest, easiest, most painless way to learn French, return it and we'll refund every penny you paid.

Order today!

Many other FBI language courses also available. Write for free information catalog. Our 10th year.

Audio Forum, Suite 515, 21 Kensington Church St., London W8 4LL, U.K. 01-257-1967

AUDIO-FORUM

كلنا من النخيل

U.S. Prosecutor Finds No Evidence to Justify Donovan Prosecution

WASHINGTON — A special prosecutor reported Monday that "there was insufficient credible evidence" to justify prosecution of Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan on any allegations of criminal activity.

In a report released by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, special prosecutor Leon Silverman said a special grand jury had decided not to indict Mr. Donovan "with respect to all organized crime allegations put before it."

The conclusion, which followed a six-month investigation, said: "The special prosecutor concludes that no prosecution of the secretary on any of the allegations investigated is warranted or could successfully be maintained."

FBI informants had alleged that Mr. Donovan, who was executive vice president in charge of labor relations with a New Jersey construction firm, had links with some organized crime figures.

Mr. Donovan, who throughout the controversy has proclaimed his innocence and who had retained President Reagan's confidence, planned to comment on the finding later Monday. White House officials had no immediate comment.

Mr. Silverman noted that on June 8, June 18 and June 22 a Brooklyn, N.Y., federal grand jury investigating the allegations of organized crime links declined to indict Mr. Donovan.

"In sum, there was insufficient credible evidence to warrant a prosecution of Secretary Donovan on any charge," the report said.

The allegations concerned Mr. Donovan's activities as executive vice president of Schiavone Construction Co. of Secaucus, N.J., in the late 1960s and the 1970s before he joined the Reagan Cabinet.

The special investigation, under the Ethics in Government Act, was made into an allegation that Mr. Donovan was present at a Long Island City, N.Y., luncheon in 1977 at which Schiavone executives handed an envelope containing \$2,000 to the president of Local 29 of the Laborers International Union.

Mr. Montuoro, the former secretary-treasurer of the local union who made the allegations, "presented no facts implicating the secretary," Mr. Silverman said.

But the prosecutor continued: "The investigation revealed evidence corroborating one of the Montuoro allegations — that there were so-called 'no-show' employees on one of Schiavone Construction Co.'s New York City construction projects."

Mr. Silverman said there was evidence that perjury was committed before the grand jury with regard to the no-show employees, but added that Mr. Donovan had not committed the perjury. The matter was referred to the Justice Department for any further action.

The report reached these other major conclusions:

- The investigation found no evidence of bid-rigging by Schiavone Construction on highway work in New Jersey. That allegation had contained an assertion that Mr. Donovan had received inside information on competing bids from the New Jersey Turnpike Authority's executive director.
- There was no evidence of criminal violations to substantiate an allegation that an official of Schiavone told workers for a subcontractor on a New York subway project that they had to contribute to the Reagan presidential campaign or their paychecks would be docked.
- The report said that matter had been sent to the Federal Election Commission. At the time, Mr. Donovan was chairman of the New Jersey Reagan campaign.
- Noting that executives of Schiavone entertained union officials at Fiddler's Elbow Country Club, a company subsidiary, the report said that while "an arguable technical violation of the Taft-Hartley labor law might have been committed, prosecution was not appropriate" under the special prosecutor's purview. Mr. Donovan was not directly involved in this allegation.
- Mr. Donovan had said a week ago that he had "every intention of serving as secretary of labor and completing the job I was asked to do."
- President Reagan has said little publicly about Mr. Donovan in recent weeks, but White House spokesmen have indicated that the president supported Mr. Donovan.

Unity Returns, but Ideas and Money Remain Problem for Democrats

By Bill Peterson and Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

PHILADELPHIA — The Democratic Party heads toward the fall election believing that the electorate is once again ripe for the party's issues, and the party faithful is coming home.

But the party is troubled that it may lack both the ideas and the money to fully redeem at the polls the opportunities created by what it sees as the Reagan administration's economic failures.

As party members wrapped up their mid-term conference, in which the overriding theme was party unity, Democratic leaders were predicting moderate rather than sweeping gains in congressional and state elections.

Most forecasts were for the party to hold its own in the Senate and to pick up 15 to 20 House seats — figures that are in line with the historic norms for opposition parties in the first mid-term election of a new administration.

Because of an unusual number of Republican governors who are either up for re-election or who have chosen not to run for re-election, the Democrats are expected to pick up as many as a half-dozen governorships.

"The biggest problem we face out there is the party's candidates. And much of the political talk here was of money, not issues."

Expect to Be Outspent

In dozens of Senate and congressional races, Democrats say that even after vigorous fund-raising efforts they expect to be outspent 2-to-1.

There is a large dose of political posturing in the Democratic complaints over money, with the party clearly trying to exploit a they're-buying-your-vote theme to maximum partisan advantage.

Traditionally, individual Democratic candidates have raised more for their campaigns than Republicans and they get more help from unions and other interest groups. So the money deficit, though daunting when Democrats consider only the fund-raising by the national party, is moderated by other nuts-and-bolts considerations.

The other thing that had some Democratic leaders worried is that their party,

after it gets through lambasting Reaganomics, still has not figured out what coherent, cohesive message to deliver next.

Should it take the opening created by the ill-fated message of a big, activist, compassionate government? In theory, Democrats still like to think of themselves that way; the weekend demonstrated anew how those appeals remain the most sure-fire applause lines in a Democratic convention hall.

Or should the party take on some of the complex new economic realities of the 1980s, fashioning programs to deal with high interest rates and diminishing capital investment and with an economy that is shifting from a manufacturing to a service base?

There is a tension, very much unresolved, between the traditional Democratic people-believers and the neo-liberal Democratic economy-fixers. These economy-fixers, sometimes called the "Auntie Democrats," talk about investing in exotic

things such as high technology and "human capital."

The best to be said about the weekend's workshops is that they were the beginning of a dialogue on these matters. But others take a dimmer view.

"These neo-liberals are a diversion that help keep Democrats in disarray," said Rep. Tom Harkin, Democrat of Iowa. "They're trying to tinker and fine-tune, and you're not going to capture the spirit of the Democratic Party with tinkering."

Ideological warfare is nothing new to Democrats, of course, and the disputes nowadays pale in comparison with those of the Vietnam era. For that, the party is happy. For the failures of Reaganomics, it is ecstatic.

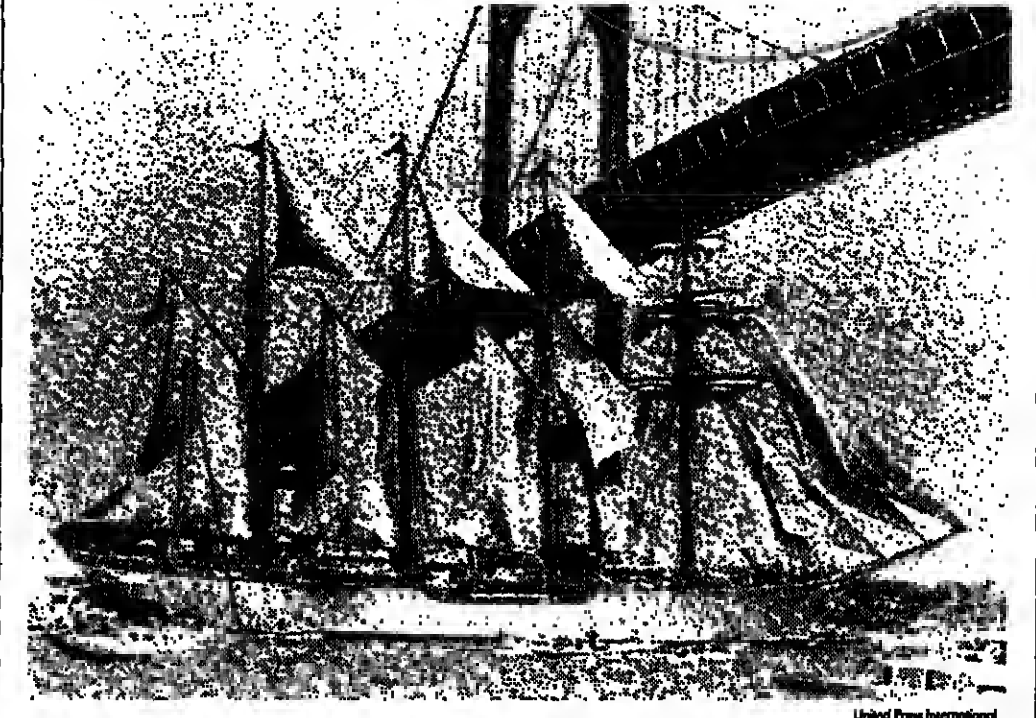
Unemployment, high interest rates and federal budget cuts have hit all the traditional parts of the Democratic constituency particularly hard. They have united women, blacks, liberals, environmentalists and organized labor against a common enemy: Ronald Reagan.

NEWS ANALYSIS

... is they're going to try to buy the election," said Thomas P. O'Neill, Democrat of Massachusetts and Speaker of the House, echoing a refrain heard repeatedly in recent days.

The Republican Party has built up an awesome war chest for the fall. It is prepared to spend \$11 million in House races, \$10 million in Senate races, \$10 million on a national advertising campaign and millions more on support services. Democrats have only \$1 million for House races, \$1.2 million for Senate races and no money for advertising.

This has placed a tremendous burden



SUMMER SAILS — The 353-foot Esmeralda of Chile, largest of five tall ships visiting Newport, R.I., sailed under Newport Bridge and caught a brisk wind outward bound for Portugal Sunday as the start of a transatlantic race capped five days of festivities at the 300-year-old port. A crowd of 95,000 watched the farewell parade out of Narragansett Bay.

U.S. States With Worst Recession Burden Citizens With More Taxes

By Ivor Peterson
New York Times Service

DETROIT — People who live in states worst affected by the recession are feeling the economic slump in yet another way: through higher taxes.

An analysis of tax increases passed by a number of hard-pressed states shows that individual taxpayers are assuming a growing share of the expenses of these states.

This is partly because tax revenue from businesses usually declines when the economy slows, but it is mainly because the income and sales taxes adopted by states and municipalities have fallen most heavily on individual taxpayers.

"The states that are really bleeding because of the recession almost have no choice but to go to the income tax because that's where the real money is," said John Shannon, the taxation and finance specialist at the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, a public policy research group in Washington.

"I would say, as a guess, that between 70 and 90 percent of the dollars from these taxes would fall on individuals," Mr. Shannon added. "For one thing, the last thing these states want to do is develop a reputation that they're bad for business."

Income Tax Increases

Among the states that have passed or are contemplating income tax increases are Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota and Oregon, which have suffered greatly from the factory and housing recession.

In contrast, states that are rich in natural resources have cut income taxes. Montana, with money from coal taxes, repealed its 10 percent surtax on income last year, and Alaska abolished its income tax entirely because of the revenues from its North Slope oil wells.

Michigan and Ohio, which have reported the nation's highest unemployment rates, raised income taxes to combat state budget deficits. Several cities, including Detroit and Cleveland, raised local income and consumer taxes to help offset tax losses from businesses and factories that have closed or reduced production.

Michigan raised its income tax to help eliminate the deficit caused by the loss of revenue from the state's ailing automobile industry. The 22 percent increase, passed as a temporary measure after bitter resistance in the state legislature, is expected to raise \$300 million by Sept. 30, when it is to expire. Because Michigan has no simple tax on corporate profits, the new income taxes will fall entirely on

wage earners and operators of unincorporated businesses.

Detroit increased its city personal income tax to raise \$94 million. It will be paid entirely by individual residents and commuters.

Indiana is facing a cash shortage, officials said, and it is likely that a modest income tax increase will be presented to the legislature when it convenes in January. According to Indiana revenue estimates, the individual taxpayers' share of the state's income tax burden increased by 37 percent from 1978 to 1982, while the burden on business and industry increased by just over 18 percent.

will be presented to the legislature when it convenes in January. According to Indiana revenue estimates, the individual taxpayers' share of the state's income tax burden increased by 37 percent from 1978 to 1982, while the burden on business and industry increased by just over 18 percent.

LOS ANGELES — Along Pico Boulevard, blasting out of tiny stores that sell beer and the thick Salvadoran tortillas stuffed with cheese called pupusas, the pounding, brassy music of El Salvador seems omnipresent.

Off Pico Boulevard, on Mariposa Avenue, a dozen men stand waiting for someone to offer them a job. A car stops, the men come forward and negotiate, and the driver hires the lowest bidder, three bumpy Salvadorans who say they will work for \$10 a day.

Nearby, women from the suburbs, on a morning's outing to the central city, drive slowly along Pico, looking for an employment agency where, they have been told, Salvadoran maids can be hired for \$60 a week.

The drama goes on daily here, with the Salvadorans seemingly unaware that lawyers and diplomats elsewhere are arguing over whether they are "economic refugees" or "political refugees."

In a neighborhood that in the past two years has taken on the looks, sounds and smells of a Central American town, there are more than 200,000 Salvadorans living in a narrow corridor of aging buildings along Pico Boulevard.

Many are fighting for economic survival, seeking but not yet finding the American dream while becoming the subject of an intense dispute involving U.S. immigration policy and, indirectly, foreign policy.

"It's hardest on the men," said Guillermo Rodezno, who came from El Salvador last year. "Women can usually get jobs as domestics, but unemployment is so high most men can't find much work, and the wives are the only support for a family of six or seven. When you think of the society they come from, you realize it has a terrible effect on the men."

The Immigration and Naturalization Service estimates that there are 400,000 to 500,000 Salvadorans living in the United States. Many, if not most, have entered the country illegally since January, 1980, when a civil war began to sweep much of their homeland.

Besides Los Angeles, Salva-

dorans are concentrated in San Francisco, Seattle, Houston, New Orleans, Dallas, Washington, Chicago and New York, according to the agency.

The Reagan administration wants to deport the Salvadorans on the ground that they are in the United States on false pretenses.

The Justice and State Departments maintain that the vast majority of Salvadoran emigrants were fleeing not political persecution but hard economic times in their homeland, where jobs are scarce and per capita income is less than \$600 a year.

A coalition of U.S. religious and civil rights groups has intervened on the side of the Salvadorans, contending that the administration's attitude is inhumane and based on blind support for a despotic regime in El Salvador.

When the Salvadorans of Pico Boulevard are questioned, most assert that they are here for fear of being killed or imprisoned in El Salvador.

"Everybody is afraid," said Hugo Eduardo Rullman, 27, a Salvadoran who crossed the border illegally into Arizona 17 months ago and is trying to obtain status as a political refugee.

"I've done over 100 in-depth interviews with refugees," said Bruce Bowman, a lawyer for El Rescate, the largest of several legal aid groups formed here to help the Salvadorans, "and almost all of them knew somebody or had a relative who had been killed. All I can say is that, based on what I've heard, either there is a complete reign of terror in the military or the refugees are all part of a great conspiracy to tell the same story."

But, as the refugees describe the hard times and overpopulation of their homeland, other motives emerge and blend with the concern over the political turmoil at home.

"It is very poor, very hard now in my country," said Juan Flores, 24, who said he had paid a professional smuggler \$600 to take him over the border near Tijuana last year.

"In America, you can give your children a better life," added Mr. Flores, who has found work in a factory that manufactures designer pillows.

This spring, a U.S. District Court judge, David Kenyon, issued a preliminary injunction that prevents immigration officials from coercing Salvadoran illegal aliens into agreeing to leave the country voluntarily and requires them to advise refugees that they have a right to apply for political asylum.

Still, supporters of the Salvadorans concede that the court victory was only a holding action. Since the spring of 1981, nearly 8,400 Salvadorans have applied for asylum and only seven have been granted it; 214 were denied asylum, and the other cases are pending.

Study Renews Sensitive Question: Will Black Soldiers Fight for U.S.?

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A study published by the Brookings Institution has again raised the sensitive question of whether black American soldiers will fight for their country in every instance.

The study, "Blacks and the Military," also brings up the issue of whether black Americans bear an excessive burden in the military service because blacks are concentrated in ground combat forces and may be the first to die in a war.

"The deployment of troops that share a racial or ethnic bond with an adversary poses difficulties," says the report written by Martin Binkin and Mark J. Etelberg. Mr. Binkin is a military manpower specialist at Brookings and Mr. Etelberg is with a private research organization.

"Suspicion that black troops might be unwilling to carry out their assignments in certain domestic situations — a suggestion that is understandably reprehensible to many members of the black community — cannot be dismissed out of hand," the report says.

Testing Allegiance

"Less serious is anxiety about foreign involvements since, with the unlikely exception of an American intervention on the side of whites in a conflict against blacks (for example, to support the South African government), it is difficult to conceive of a situation in which black allegiance would be tested," the study says.

In the United States, such questions have been raised only about

nonwhites. Japanese-Americans were not permitted to fight against Japan in World War II. But they were allowed, late in the war, to fight against Italy and Germany. No restrictions were placed on German-Americans or Italian-Americans.

The Brookings study says "the Soviet Union faces many of the same questions regarding the racial and ethnic composition of its armed forces; indeed, its problems are probably greater." They cited the large number of Central Asians and Muslims in the Soviet forces.

"Because minorities in the Soviet military are considered to be less intelligent or less capable and are relegated largely to unskilled jobs in low-priority units, the Soviets are likely to view a blacker United States military as a weaker United States military," the study says.

Percentage of Blacks

The study reports that 33 percent of the soldiers in the Army are black and 22 percent of the Marines, compared with about 12 percent in the population. Blacks serve in the Navy in about the same proportion as their population in the nation, and slightly above that proportion in the Air Force.

The authors say that critics argue that mixed units that have far more black soldiers than their proportion in the population "lack the chemistry needed for group cohesion considered vital to combat units." This, the critics continue, impairs "unit effectiveness."

The authors say that "while the association between blacks and whites in the armed forces con-

trusts favorably with race relations in American society as a whole, less than complete racial harmony has been attained."

The authors do not attempt definitive answers on the question of the willingness of black Americans to fight for their country or the question of whether they should bear an increased exposure to death in combat.

"At bottom," they say, "the question is whether the nation should resurrect the concept of the citizen soldier that was abandoned with the end of conscription or maintain a professional army manned strictly by volunteers."

Champagne

Dinner Dance

Come and dance with the Orchestra of the Aristocrats and discover Francine Bell's Marvellous Show

In the unique Hotel Nova Park Elysees 51, rue François 1^{er} 75008 Paris Tel. (1) 562.63.64

Best TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES!

ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS BAGS • SCARVES • TIES FASHION ACCESSORIES

MICHEL SWISS 16, RUE DE LA PAIX PARIS

2nd Floor, Elevator

FLAWLESS MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT FREE SAMPLE Phone: 261 71 71

The Royal Oak



Audemars Piguet The most exclusive watch in the world

CONCORD MARINER SG

One of the thinnest sportswatches in the world

Concord Watch Company S.A. Avenue Centrale 4 1820 St. Bienne, Switzerland

Nixon Describes Counseling Haig

PARIS — Former President Richard Nixon has said that he repeatedly urged Alexander M. Haig Jr. not to resign as secretary of state. He also said that Mr. Haig's successor, George P. Shultz, would stop "guerrilla warfare" within the Reagan administration.

"I spoke to him two or three times before he resigned and I urged him not to resign," Mr. Nixon said Monday when asked whether he had spoken with Mr. Haig last week.

"And I talked to him after he resigned, and I talked with President Reagan on Thursday, the day before Secretary Haig resigned," Mr. Nixon said after a meeting with President Francois Mitterrand of France. Mr. Haig was Mr. Nixon's chief of staff during his final months in the White House, and Mr. Shultz was treasury secretary from 1972-74.

Business Taxes Reduced

Before the latest increases, individuals accounted for 67 percent of Ohio's state and local revenues. The new taxes "will kick up the individual share a little more and push down the business share a little more," said Richard Levin, research director of the Ohio Taxation Department.

Michigan raised its income tax to help eliminate the deficit caused by the loss of revenue from the state's ailing automobile industry. The 22 percent increase, passed as a temporary measure after bitter resistance in the state legislature, is expected to raise \$300 million by Sept. 30, when it is to expire. Because Michigan has no simple tax on corporate profits, the new income taxes will fall entirely on

Louisa - Switzerland

HOTEL GARDEN HOTEL

Charming Garden Hotel

Superb cuisine

4 Avenue de Cour - 1007 Louisa, Suisse

Tel. 021/26.32.35, Telex 24 800.

LE GRAND CHINOIS

6, Av. de New York 18^e 75008 Paris 1^{er}

THE BEST CHINESE RESTAURANT IN PARIS

AN FRANGE A L'ASIE

PRINCE CHAUMONT DE VERVEIL

New Premier Seeks Economic Cure

Yugoslav Leader Faces Inflation, Recession, Debt

By Marvin Howe
New York Times Service

BELGRADE — Milka Planinc, the first female premier of Yugoslavia, is a businesslike politician whose overriding concern is the ailing state of the nation's economy.

Continued high inflation, sluggish production, unemployment and Yugoslavia's foreign debt are among the economic questions at the top of the agenda of the 12th Congress of the Communist Party, being held here.

"We've got to solve our economic problems soon because we cannot live on short-term credit," Mrs. Planinc said during her first meeting with the chiefs of diplomatic missions last week.

Mrs. Planinc, a longtime party member who was elected premier May 16, was virtually unknown in diplomatic circles, but diplomats who have met her recently were generally impressed.

Her international debut came at the end of May with the visit of Premier Andreas Papandreu of Greece. The visit was described by Greek sources as "positive on both sides." Mr. Papandreu was followed by Prime

Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada.

Last week Mrs. Planinc presented to Parliament the government's so-called long-term economic stabilization program. There appeared to be no changes in the basic policy of self-management and nonalignment, but the emphasis was on greater efficiency, more discipline and continued sacrifices.

Mrs. Planinc's supporters say she does not have to be an economist as long as she knows how to delegate authority and assume responsibility, and the impression so far is that she knows.

Mrs. Planinc is backed by a strong economic team that includes Zvonko Dragani, Borislav Srebic and Mijak Sakovic as deputy premiers; Miroslav Stancic, agriculture secretary; Jozo Florjancic, finance secretary; Janko Smole, secretary for internal economic questions; and Milenko Bojanic, secretary for foreign trade.

In the only interview she has given so far, just before taking office, Mrs. Planinc told the daily Politika that overinvestment and overspending were among the most important causes of the



Milka Planinc

Born in Drais, in the Dalmatian region of Croatia, on Nov. 21, 1924, she is a graduate of the Higher School of Administration. In 1941, like many other young Yugoslav women of her generation, she joined the Partisans and has played an active role in party politics since 1949.

She is married to an engineer and they have two children, both university students. Mr. Planinc, a former businessman in Zagreb, retired two years ago and moved to Belgrade to be with his wife.

Blast Damages 300 Belfast Houses

As Army Tries to Disarm Device

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELFAST — One of the largest terrorist bombs ever reported in Northern Ireland blew up Monday as British Army experts tried to neutralize it by remote control. The explosion damaged an estimated 300 houses but injured no one, police said.

Police estimated that the bomb weighed about 1,000 pounds (450 kilograms). The blast blew out windows, scattered roof tiles and gouged a crater in a Belfast street. Police sources said they suspected that the Provisional Irish Republican Army planted it.

The bomb was found in a van in a construction company yard on Springfield Road, a predominantly Roman Catholic quarter, after an anonymous tip from a woman, a spokesman said. Officers evacuated hundreds of persons from their homes in six streets around the yard.

A second bomb exploded in a Roman Catholic church, causing damage but no injuries. A telephone caller claimed responsibility in the name of a new Protestant organization supporting a convicted Protestant killer who is on hunger strike in a bid to win political-prisoner status.

The bomb went off as British Army experts tried a remote-controlled explosion to blow off the detonator, a technique often used to neutralize such devices. The blast hurled shrapnel "the size of garbage cans" up to 500 yards, a spokesman said.

Militants in the mostly Catholic IRA have been fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland and unite the predominantly Protestant province with the Catholic Irish Republic. Protestant hardliners have been opposing the IRA campaign with their own terror raids.

Police said the second bomb

wrecked the boiler house of the Church of the Resurrection off Belfast's Antrim Road, the border line between Catholic and Protestant sections of the city.

An anonymous telephone call to Belfast's Downtown Radio station claimed the bomb was planted by a new Protestant extremist organization called the Loyalist Prisoners' Action Group.

The caller said the bombing was to support of John Somerville, who has been on hunger strike for 28 days to the Maze prison demanding "special category" or political-prisoner status.

Sihanouk Announces Singapore's Offer

Of Aid to Cambodian Resistance Force

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SINGAPORE — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former Cambodian head of state, said Singapore has expressed willingness to provide aid for the non-Communist resistance force in his new coalition of Cambodian resistance forces.

Prince Sihanouk, on a tour of the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, said Sunday: "I don't know whether it is military, humanitarian or financial aid, but we will be satisfied with whatever aid Singapore can offer." He said at a press conference that he would seek mine detectors and other similar equipment, if not guns and bullets, from Singapore and other ASEAN countries.

Prince Sihanouk, whose coalition will try to end Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia, said he did not believe the resistance could defeat Hanoi militarily but hoped that eventually international pressure would bring Vietnam to the

conference table to resolve the problem.

He arrived Sunday from Malaysia and will leave Tuesday for Indonesia. ASEAN played a major role in the formation of the coalition, comprising Prince Sihanouk's neutral faction, the Communist Khmer Rouge, led by Khieu Samphan, and the non-Communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front, led by Son Sann.

On Saturday, Prince Sihanouk said in Penang, Malaysia, that he would hold the first working session of his new government in the jungles of Cambodia, after his ASEAN tour, sometime in the first two weeks of July.

Authors wanted by N.Y. publisher

Leading authors book publisher seeks manuscripts of all times fiction, non-fiction poetry juvenile scholarly and religious works etc. New authors welcomed. Send to the house 11-3 Varney Place, 316 W 54th St. New York, N.Y. 10019 U.S.A.

Peking Officials Wage Campaign For Cremations

PEKING — Officials in Peking are waging a campaign in favor of cremation, denouncing burial as backward, expensive and unhygienic, the China Daily said Monday.

It said that if all the 50,000 people who die each year in the Peking area were to be buried, more than 100 acres (40 hectares) of land would be needed. It quoted a city official as saying cremated bodies were already scarce.

Moore spent results in nothing but pollution, especially pollution in well water, which is the source of the suburban people's drinking water.

WALLY FINDLAY
Galleries International
New York • Chicago • Paris • London • Beverly Hills

JEAN-PIERRE CASSIGNOUL
Recent Works

Master paintings from
RENOIR
to
PICASSO
2, avenue Matignon
Tel.: 225.70.74
mon. thru. sat. 11 a.m. - 7 p.m.

Wally Findlay George V
Hôtel George V - 723.54.00
DOUTREAU-SIMBARI
31, Av. George V - Paris 8^e
daily 10 a.m. - 9 p.m. - sat. 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

Polish Youths Clash Briefly With Police

Yugoslav Assails U.S. on Lebanon, Kremlin's Presence in Afghanistan

By Victoria Pope
Washington Post Service

POZNAN, Poland — Riot police broke up a gathering of thousands of Poles Monday on the anniversary of the 1956 Poznan riots, charging into a crowd that fled chanting "gestapo, gestapo."

The crowd, numbering close to 5,000 at its peak, had converged in the center of Poznan for the laying of flowers and wreaths at a monument in memory of workers killed on June 28, 1956 in a battle with police.

That memorial was dedicated a year ago Monday after the free trade union Solidarity convinced the authorities it should be erected. Its inscription reads: "From this place, for the first time, they claimed the people's right to mass dignity."

An official ceremony to mark the anniversary was held Sunday, but Solidarity told its supporters to boycott it, urging Poles instead to mark the occasion with individual visits to the memorial after work the next day. About 3,000 Poles attended the official ceremony Sunday, and many of them chanted slogans supporting Solidarity.

The Associated Press

BELGRADE — Both the United States and the Soviet Union were assailed Monday in the third day of the four-day 12th Communist Party Congress here — the first without Marshal Tito.

Milica Minic, a former foreign minister and now a senior member of the party's presidium, told a commission at the congress that Yugoslavia has good relations with the United States, the Soviet Union, China and others.

"However, on some issues we cannot keep silent or approve the acts and behavior of the big powers," Mr. Minic said. "Can we approve today the actions of the U.S.A. and its attitude toward the Israeli aggression in Lebanon?" he asked.

He also said that Yugoslavia cannot agree with any country that applies economic and financial measures and blockade as a means of pressure against anyone — apparently a reference to U.S. sanctions against Poland.

When Yugoslavia broke away from the Soviet Union in 1948 it

experienced what Mr. Minic described as "a total blockade." Further lashing out at the Soviet Union, which he described as "our other big friend," he asked: "How can we agree with its intervention in Afghanistan?"

China, the other friend mentioned by name, went unscathed. However, the delegates also heard harsh words about the Roman Catholic Church, and even about Greece. Yugoslavia has been trying to develop cordial relations with Athens over the past several months.

Jakov Blazevic, another senior Communist Party leader, said the Vatican wishes to turn not only the Roman Catholic Church but all religious communities in the world "into a global, prevailing political factor."

He asserted that extreme nationalists in Italy have asked Pope John Paul II to help them join the Yugoslav port of Rijeka to Italy. Mr. Blazevic added, "It is claimed that the pope has sent his papal blessing" to these Italians. He urged that the issue be studied.

Yugoslavia in the past has maintained correct relations with the Vatican that only occasionally go through such harsh accusations.

Vasil Tupurkovski of Macedonia, Yugoslavia's southernmost state, said that he cannot approve the Greek attitude toward the Yugoslav Macedonian minority living in that country.

"We should have told this to Papandreu," Mr. Tupurkovski said of a meeting that Premier Andreas Papandreu of Greece had with Yugoslav leaders during his visit to Yugoslavia in the spring.

No major changes in the final drafts of the congress resolutions, to be approved on Tuesday, are expected to result from such speeches.

The Yugoslav press has become more open in recent months and it appears that the delegates to the party congress also have become more critical of their leadership in a country that was ruled for 35 years following World War II by the iron hand and later paternal dictatorship of Tito, who died in 1980.

A Year After Legalization, Divorce Remains Rarity Among Spaniards

Reuters

MADRID — A Spanish justice official said he felt as if he had thrown a party and no one had come.

A year after the government legalized divorce, banned for four decades by Franco, few Spaniards seem interested.

Passed after rancorous parliamentary debate, Spain's divorce law was supposed to produce half a million suits and, according to Spain's bishops, "gravely damage Spanish society and seriously prejudice the future of the family."

Seen through the focus of their courts, Spanish families seem to have survived the onslaught remarkably well.

Family Courts Set Up

The government set up 32 family courts to deal with the expected flood of divorce suits. To the understated words of a justice department spokesman: "The courts have had less work than expected."

Latest statistics show fewer than 10,000 couples were divorced last year and the preliminary figures for this year show little increase.

"There is no imminent risk to the family institution," said José Luis Albacarr, a magistrate who deals with divorce.

What happened to the officially estimated 1 million Spaniards trapped in unhappy marriages, anxiously awaiting a legal and honorable way out?

Spanish author and humorist Francisco Umbral said Spaniards do not divorce because they do not know how to divide their television, dog and mother-in-law.

Less Litigation

The bishops warned that "the Catholic faithful may not in conscience use the civil possibilities provided by the divorce law." But a Supreme Court study said "Spanish matrimonial conflict may be far less serious than was originally thought."

The study also said that for unknown reasons, Spain is a society

where people rarely resort to litigation compared with other European countries which share the same legal system.

"Spaniards have traditionally solved their problems personally, without resort to litigation and in something as private as marital trouble, they prefer to stay away from the courts," the study said.

The president of the Supreme Court, Federico Carlos Saez de Robles, said Spaniards were not used to having a divorce law and that people were always slow to use civil legal instruments.

"I think Spaniards are waiting to see how the law works, how much it costs, and to get used to the idea that there is a means for ending an unhappy marriage," he said, adding that the number of divorce requests would probably increase in the next year.

Mr. Saez said a divorce petition costs about \$300, making it accessible to the middle and lower classes, a key aim of the legislation because the well-to-do in Spain have always been able to pay for costly church annulments.

Cost of Annulment

Legal fees and other costs for an annulment can exceed \$20,000, according to lawyers here. The Supreme Court study found that the vast majority of those seeking divorce earned under \$10,000 a year.

A scandal broke out a couple of years ago when the archbishop of Madrid ratified a number of annulments apparently without realizing they were fakes prepared in Zurich by nonexistent church tribunals.

Some members of the privileged classes still prefer a church annulment to a civil divorce.

Alfonso de Borbon, duke of Cadiz, said recently that he planned to appeal the divorce granted to his wife, Maria Carmen Franco, granddaughter of the late dictator, because he preferred an annulment. "I don't believe in divorce," he said.

New Fruit Fly Find In U.S. Is Termed A Minor Setback

The Associated Press

LOS GATOS, Calif. — The discovery of a fertile Mediterranean fruit fly in California's San Joaquin Valley is only a minor setback in the \$38-million battle against the crop-destroying pest, officials said. No other flies had been found in seven months.

The discovery came a week before workers were to end a costly spraying program. New aerial spraying was scheduled over a nine square miles (23.4 square kilometers) in Stockton, where the fly was found last week, and new traps were set.

A fruit fly infestation in the San Francisco Bay area last year led to boycotts of California produce in agricultural states like Texas and Florida, although no flies were found in any commercial crops. Japan also restricted produce shipments from California.

Roger Blake, a spokesman at the Medfly Eradication Project, said last week's find, the first in Stockton, about 60 miles (96 kilometers) east of San Francisco, is a "minor setback at present." He said it remained to be seen whether it indicated a new infestation or merely a leftover from previous infestations. "We've been expecting to find some more flies," Mr. Blake said.

DEATH NOTICE

Miss Aileen Hennessey, Miss Sheila Hennessey, Commander RN and Mrs. Robert Hennessey regret to announce the death of

Mr. Francis HENNESSEY
The funeral service will take place at Saint-Leger church in Cognac, on Wednesday, June 30th, at 10:30 a.m.

Twice As Much Art for Your Money

WASHINGTON — Flounder rushed into Bass' office at the State Department and cried, "The secretary wants a slide presentation on the elections in Enchilada to show to the American people."

"I anticipated that," said Bass. "I've been putting one together. Sit down."

"This is the Garcia family, which lives in Miami and which financed the Liberal Peasant Assassination Party of Miguel Tortilla."

"Who is Tortilla?"

"He is known as 'The Hammer' because his people like to beat on opposition politicians with hammers. In 1971 we called him Enchilada's 'Criminal of the Year.' But he got 25 percent of the vote."

"Wow, it's going to be hard for us to support him."

"Not necessarily. We found a

WASHINGTON — Every time Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger goes abroad, I get the willies. The success of every mission seems to be based on how much U.S. military equipment he can give or sell to the country he visits, as well as his ability to persuade the head of the state he is drinking tea with to build up his armed forces.

I don't mind when Weinberger does a selling job on a Third World power, but I start shaking when he puts pressure on a country like Japan to get its military act together.

This is what Secretary Weinberger has just done on a trip to Tokyo. He wants the Japanese to rearm and become a military power to be reckoned with.

To those of us who served in World War II, memories die hard when it comes to allowing a power-



West German Radicals Are Sentenced to Life

Reuters

STUTTGART, West Germany — A West German court sentenced two neo-Nazi extremists to life imprisonment Monday for the murder of two Vietnamese refugees in 1980.

Raymund Hoernle, 51, an engineer, and Sibylle Vorderbrugg, 25, a radiologist, were found guilty of carrying out seven bombings and arson attacks for the extremist organization German Action Groups to which two Vietnamese were killed and two Ethiopians injured.

The court sentenced the two neo-Nazi extremists to life imprisonment Monday for the murder of two Vietnamese refugees in 1980.

Raymund Hoernle, 51, an engineer, and Sibylle Vorderbrugg, 25, a radiologist, were found guilty of carrying out seven bombings and arson attacks for the extremist organization German Action Groups to which two Vietnamese were killed and two Ethiopians injured.

The court sentenced the two neo-Nazi extremists to life imprisonment Monday for the murder of two Vietnamese refugees in 1980.

Raymund Hoernle, 51, an engineer, and Sibylle Vorderbrugg, 25, a radiologist, were found guilty of carrying out seven bombings and arson attacks for the extremist organization German Action Groups to which two Vietnamese were killed and two Ethiopians injured.

The court sentenced the two neo-Nazi extremists to life imprisonment Monday for the murder of two Vietnamese refugees in 1980.

Raymund Hoernle, 51, an engineer, and Sibylle Vorderbrugg, 25, a radiologist, were found guilty of carrying out seven bombings and arson attacks for the extremist organization German Action Groups to which two Vietnamese were killed and two Ethiopians injured.

Please circle below the time period and reduced subscription price selected.

COUNTRY	1 year	6 months	3 months
Austria	A.Sch. 3,000	1,525	840
Belgium	R.P.T. 3,000	1,650	850
Denmark	D.K.R. 1,280	640	350
Finland	F.M.K. 990	495	270
France	F.F. 800	400	220
Germany	G.M. 360	180	100
Great Britain	E. 62	31	18
Greece	Dr. 8,000	4,000	2,250
Ireland	IrL. 90	45	25
Italy	165,000	82,500	45,500
Japan	Y. 6,000	3,000	1,650
Netherlands	FL. 406	203	112
Norway	N.K.R. 1,120	560	308
Portugal	P. 6,600	3,300	1,800
Spain	P. 14,200	7,100	3,900
Sweden	S.K.R. 990	495	270
Switzerland	S.F.R. 320	160	90
Rest of Europe, North Africa and former French Africa, U.S.A.	5	256	128
French Polynesia, Middle East	5	264	132
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States and Asia	5	352	176

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
To: Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune
181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
Telephone: 747.12.65. Telex: 612832.

☐ Yes, I would like to accept your bargain offer. Please send me the International Herald Tribune for the time period and at the reduced price circled on this coupon.

My name _____
Address _____
City _____
Job/Profession _____
Nationality _____

Company activity _____

IMPORTANT: Payment must be enclosed with this form to validate your subscription. Please make checks payable to the International Herald Tribune. Do not send cash. Pro-forma invoices are available upon request.

DELTA FLIES NONSTOP TO ATLANTA AND ON TO 80 U.S.A. CITIES

Take Delta's Wide-Ride TriStar to Atlanta from London or Frankfurt and, without changing airlines, you can be on your way to cities coast to coast. Delta flies nonstop from London to Atlanta every day, with an additional nonstop on Tuesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday until September 5, 1982. We also have a nonstop from Frankfurt to Atlanta every day.

Delta's nonstops to Atlanta are the Wide-Ride Lockheed L-1011 TriStars powered by Rolls-Royce engines. You enjoy superb international dining, in-flight entertainment.

Delta carries more passengers in the continental U.S. than any other airline. Yet for the past eight years we've had the fewest complaints — by far — of any major airline, according to the latest C.A.B. records. All thanks to the 35,000 Delta professionals.

For information and reservations, call your Travel Agent. Or call Delta in London on (01) 668-0935 or (01) 668-9135. Telex 87480. Or call Delta in Frankfurt at 0611 23 30 24. Telex 0416233. Delta Ticket Offices are at 140 Regent Street, London, W1R 6AT and Friedensstrasse 7, 6000 Frankfurt/Main. Schedules are subject to change without notice.

DELTA. THE AIRLINE RUN BY PROFESSIONALS.

'Don Giovanni' Opens Mozart Set

AU VIEUX CAVEAU Elegant dining in charming old Swiss atmosphere; bar & v. dancing. 11, Rue de la Gare, Pully. 021/28 27 41

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

AEG has reported operating losses totaling more than 2 billion DM in the past four years, mainly as a result of a slow market for home appliances and tough foreign competition in the TV and hi-fi business. It says it could run out of cash next month without credit aid.



(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Analysts said many investors apparently were taking an extended position. The rubber band had to snap," she said.

tional Limited
 rs Hanover Limited
 & Co.
 International & Co.
 el. Sohn & Co.
 elli & Co. Limited
 ey International
 k of Abu Dhabi
 curities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
 ean Bank S.A.
 tional Limited

would vest the new bankruptcy courts "with the power and prestige of a federal court, but with the commensurate degree of independence."

ENSTAR

ENSTAR Corporation
 6000 Westpark Drive
 Houston, Texas 77056
 Telephone: (713) 891-1000
 Telex: 154200
 Cable: 330200

ENSTAR Corporation is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

ENSTAR and **ENSTAR** are registered trademarks of ENSTAR Corporation.
 © 1983 ENSTAR Corporation

New Issue

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

June 23, 1982

TENNECO INTERNATIONAL N.V.

Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles

DM 100,000,000

9% Bearer Bonds of 1982/1992

under the irrevocable and unconditional guarantee of

TENNECO INC.

Houston, Texas, U.S.A.

Issue Price: 100%

COMMERZBANK
Aktiengesellschaft

CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON
Limited

MORGAN GUARANTY LTD

SWISS BANK CORPORATION INTERNATIONAL
Limited

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Anro International Limited
Julius Baer International Limited
Banca del Gottardo
Banque Urquijo Hispano Americano
Limited

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft
Aktiengesellschaft
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A.
Luxembourg

Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Bayerische Vereinsbank Aktiengesellschaft
Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
B.S.I. Underwriters Limited
CIBC Limited

Commerzbank International S.A.
Commerzbank (South East Asia) Ltd.
Continental Illinois Limited
County Bank Limited
Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit Lyonnais
Daiwa Europe Limited

Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers
vormals Hans W. Petersen
Delbrück & Co.
Deutsche Girozentrale
– Deutsche Kommunalbank –
DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Dominion Securities Arnes Limited
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft
EuroPartners Securities Corporation
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen
Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Groupement des Banquiers Privés
Genevois

Hambros Bank Limited
Hamburgische Landesbank – Girozentrale –
Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited
Georg Hauck & Sohn Bankiers
Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien
Hessische Landesbank – Girozentrale –
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
The Hongkong Bank Group
Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland)
Aktiengesellschaft

Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Kléber, Peabody International Limited
Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting &
Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Lazard Frères et Cie
Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb
International, Inc.

Lloyds Bank International Limited
ITCB International Limited
Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Merkel, Finck & Co.
Merrill Lynch International & Co.
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
Morgan Stanley International
National Bank of Abu Dhabi
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Nippon European Bank S.A.
Nomura International Limited
Norddeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Orion Royal Bank Limited
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Schroder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Incorporated

Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Trinkaus & Burkhart
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)
Limited

Verelins- und Westbank
Aktiengesellschaft
M.M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Westfälische Landesbank Aktiengesellschaft
Wood Gundy Limited
Yamaichi International (Europe)
Limited

Monday's NYSE Closing Prices

Advertisement for Solicitation of Potential Specialized Suppliers for Vocational Training Equipment and Shop Furniture

**The Director General,
GENERAL ORGANIZATION FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION
AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING ,
Vocational Training Directorate,
P.O. Box: 6743,
Riyadh,
SAUDI ARABIA
Telex N. 202629 VOTRNG SJ.**

مكتبة أمية، الأصل

Monday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

17 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev.
(Continued from Page 8)											
17	11	10	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	11	10	10.00	10.00
18	12	11	200	2.00	20.00	20.00	200	12	11	20.00	20.00
19	13	12	300	3.00	30.00	30.00	300	13	12	30.00	30.00
20	14	13	400	4.00	40.00	40.00	400	14	13	40.00	40.00
21	15	14	500	5.00	50.00	50.00	500	15	14	50.00	50.00
22	16	15	600	6.00	60.00	60.00	600	16	15	60.00	60.00
23	17	16	700	7.00	70.00	70.00	700	17	16	70.00	70.00
24	18	17	800	8.00	80.00	80.00	800	18	17	80.00	80.00
25	19	18	900	9.00	90.00	90.00	900	19	18	90.00	90.00
26	20	19	1000	10.00	100.00	100.00	1000	20	19	100.00	100.00
27	21	20	1100	11.00	110.00	110.00	1100	21	20	110.00	110.00
28	22	21	1200	12.00	120.00	120.00	1200	22	21	120.00	120.00
29	23	22	1300	13.00	130.00	130.00	1300	23	22	130.00	130.00
30	24	23	1400	14.00	140.00	140.00	1400	24	23	140.00	140.00
31	25	24	1500	15.00	150.00	150.00	1500	25	24	150.00	150.00
32	26	25	1600	16.00	160.00	160.00	1600	26	25	160.00	160.00
33	27	26	1700	17.00	170.00	170.00	1700	27	26	170.00	170.00
34	28	27	1800	18.00	180.00	180.00	1800	28	27	180.00	180.00
35	29	28	1900	19.00	190.00	190.00	1900	29	28	190.00	190.00
36	30	29	2000	20.00	200.00	200.00	2000	30	29	200.00	200.00
37	31	30	2100	21.00	210.00	210.00	2100	31	30	210.00	210.00
38	32	31	2200	22.00	220.00	220.00	2200	32	31	220.00	220.00
39	33	32	2300	23.00	230.00	230.00	2300	33	32	230.00	230.00
40	34	33	2400	24.00	240.00	240.00	2400	34	33	240.00	240.00
41	35	34	2500	25.00	250.00	250.00	2500	35	34	250.00	250.00
42	36	35	2600	26.00	260.00	260.00	2600	36	35	260.00	260.00
43	37	36	2700	27.00	270.00	270.00	2700	37	36	270.00	270.00
44	38	37	2800	28.00	280.00	280.00	2800	38	37	280.00	280.00
45	39	38	2900	29.00	290.00	290.00	2900	39	38	290.00	290.00
46	40	39	3000	30.00	300.00	300.00	3000	40	39	300.00	300.00
47	41	40	3100	31.00	310.00	310.00	3100	41	40	310.00	310.00
48	42	41	3200	32.00	320.00	320.00	3200	42	41	320.00	320.00
49	43	42	3300	33.00	330.00	330.00	3300	43	42	330.00	330.00
50	44	43	3400	34.00	340.00	340.00	3400	44	43	340.00	340.00
51	45	44	3500	35.00	350.00	350.00	3500	45	44	350.00	350.00
52	46	45	3600	36.00	360.00	360.00	3600	46	45	360.00	360.00
53	47	46	3700	37.00	370.00	370.00	3700	47	46	370.00	370.00
54	48	47	3800	38.00	380.00	380.00	3800	48	47	380.00	380.00
55	49	48	3900	39.00	390.00	390.00	3900	49	48	390.00	390.00
56	50	49	4000	40.00	400.00	400.00	4000	50	49	400.00	400.00
57	51	50	4100	41.00	410.00	410.00	4100	51	50	410.00	410.00
58	52	51	4200	42.00	420.00	420.00	4200	52	51	420.00	420.00
59	53	52	4300	43.00	430.00	430.00	4300	53	52	430.00	430.00
60	54	53	4400	44.00	440.00	440.00	4400	54	53	440.00	440.00
61	55	54	4500	45.00	450.00	450.00	4500	55	54	450.00	450.00
62	56	55	4600	46.00	460.00	460.00	4600	56	55	460.00	460.00
63	57	56	4700	47.00	470.00	470.00	4700	57	56	470.00	470.00
64	58	57	4800	48.00	480.00	480.00	4800	58	57	480.00	480.00
65	59	58	4900	49.00	490.00	490.00	4900	59	58	490.00	490.00
66	60	59	5000	50.00	500.00	500.00	5000	60	59	500.00	500.00
67	61	60	5100	51.00	510.00	510.00	5100	61	60	510.00	510.00
68	62	61	5200	52.00	520.00	520.00	5200	62	61	520.00	520.00
69	63	62	5300	53.00	530.00	530.00	5300	63	62	530.00	530.00
70	64	63	5400	54.00	540.00	540.00	5400	64	63	540.00	540.00
71	65	64	5500	55.00	550.00	550.00	5500	65	64	550.00	550.00
72	66	65	5600	56.00	560.00	560.00	5600	66	65	560.00	560.00
73	67	66	5700	57.00	570.00	570.00	5700	67	66	570.00	570.00
74	68	67	5800	58.00	580.00	580.00	5800	68	67	580.00	580.00
75	69	68	5900	59.00	590.00	590.00	5900	69	68	590.00	590.00
76	70	69	6000	60.00	600.00	600.00	6000	70	69	600.00	600.00
77	71	70	6100	61.00	610.00	610.00	6100	71	70	610.00	610.00
78	72	71	6200	62.00	620.00	620.00	6200	72	71	620.00	620.00
79	73	72	6300	63.00	630.00	630.00	6300	73	72	630.00	630.00
80	74	73	6400	64.00	640.00	640.00	6400	74	73	640.00	640.00
81	75	74	6500	65.00	650.00	650.00	6500	75	74	650.00	650.00
82	76	75	6600	66.00	660.00	660.00	6600	76	75	660.00	660.00
83	77	76	6700	67.00	670.00	670.00	6700	77	76	670.00	670.00
84	78	77	6800	68.00	680.00	680.00	6800	78	77	680.00	680.00
85	79	78	6900	69.00	690.00	690.00	6900	79	78	690.00	690.00
86	80	79	7000	70.00	700.00	700.00	7000	80	79	700.00	700.00
87	81	80	7100	71.00	710.00	710.00	7100	81	80	710.00	710.00
88	82	81	7200	72.00	720.00	720.00	7200	82	81	720.00	720.00
89	83	82	7300	73.00	730.00	730.00	7300	83	82	730.00	730.00
90	84	83	7400	74.00	740.00	740.00	7400	84	83	740.00	740.00
91	85	84	7500	75.00	750.00	750.00	7500	85	84	750.00	750.00
92	86	85	7600	76.00	760.00	760.00	7600	86	85	760.00	760.00
93	87	86	7700	77.00	770.00	770.00	7700	87	86	770.00	770.00
94	88	87	7800	78.00	780.00	780.00	7800	88	87	780.00	780.00
95	89	88	7900	79.00	790.00	790.00	7900	89	88	790.00	790.00
96	90	89	8000	80.00	800.00	800.00	8000	90	89	800.00	800.00
97	91	90	8100	81.00	810.00	810.00	8100	91	90	810.00	810.00
98	92	91	8200	82.00	820.00	820.00	8200	92	91	820.00	820.00
99	93	92	8300	83.00	830.00	830.00	8300	93	92	830.00	830.00
100	94	93	8400	84.00	840.00	840.00	8400	94	93	840.00	840.00
101	95	94	8500	85.00	850.00	850.00	8500	95	94	850.00	850.00
102	96	95	8600	86.00	860.00	860.00	8600	96	95	860.00	860.00
103	97	96	8700	87.00	870.00	870.00	8700	97	96	870.00	870.00
104	98	97	8800	88.00	880.00	880.00	8800	98	97	880.00	880.00
105	99	98	8900	89.00	890.00	890.00	8900	99	98	890.00	890.00
106	100	99	9000	90.00	900.00	900.00	9000	100	99	900.00	900.00
107	101	100	9100	91.00	910.00	910.00	9100	101	100	910.00	910.00
108	102	101	9200	92.00	920.00	920.00	9200	102	101	920.00	920.00
109	103	102	9300	93.00	930.00	930.00	9300	103	102	930.00	930.00
110	104	103	9400	94.00	940.00	940.00	9400	104	103	940.00	940.00
111	105	104	9500	95.00	950.00	950.00	9500	105	104	950.00	950.00
112	106	105	9600	96.00	960.00	960.00	9600	106	105	960.00	960.00
113	107	106	9700	97.00	970.00	970.00	9700	107	106	970.00	970.00
114	108	107	9800	98.00	980.00	980.00	9800	108	107	980.00	980.00
115	109	108	9900	99.00	990.00	990.00	9900	109	108	990.00	990.00
116	110	109	10000	100.00	1000.00	1000.00	10000	110	109	1000.00	1000.00
117	111	110	10100	101.00	1010.00	1010.00	10100	111	110	1010.00	1010.00
118	112	111	10200	102.00	1020.00	1020.00	10200	112	111	1020.00	1020.00
119	113	112	10300	103.00	1030.00	1030.00	10300	113	112	1030.00	1030.00
120	114	113	10400	104.00	1040.00	1040.00	10400	114	113	1040.00	1040.00
121	115	114	10500	105.00	1050.00	1050.00	10500	115	114	1050.00	1050.00
122	116	115	10600	106.00	1060.00	1060					



WEATHER

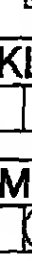
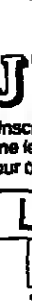
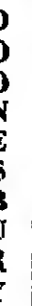
ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

June 28, 1982

The quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with
some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following
indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT:(d)—

PEANUTS



GOING OVERBOARD

ROUGHNECKING IT

Reviewed by Grace Lichtenstein

So it is with these two books. Each has as its setting the energy frontier. Each is about "cattleland trash," colorful heirs to the legacy of cowboys and mountain men. The resemblance between "Going Overboard" and "Roughnecking It," however, ends there.

Chilton Williamson, in time-honored tradition, spent a year in the West's latest boom town region, the Owyhee district of Wyoming. He parked his pickup alongside those roustabouts, drillers and their families in a berry, soon-to-be-seedy dump called the Ritz Apartments, in Kemmerer, a town that could easily have existed in the Gold Rush days a century earlier.

Daily Grind

Keeping his profile low and his gun loaded, Williamson describes the daily grind behind the energy frontier myth. His best friend, Sam Slade, is a derrick hand who has uprooted his wife and three children from upstate New York temporarily to seek his fortune, or at least \$40,000, over there. Williamson makes few judgments about behavior on this black plain. Rather he describes, with a novelist's flair for detail and dialogue, how Slade and crew risk their necks on their rig digging for black gold, then how they fill their time off with purposeless, joyless "fightin' and drinkin' and shootin' and pukin'."

Inside the derrick at Banfield 20, for example, 95 feet above the drilling floor, Sam one night performs a terrifying high-wire act without a safety belt in order to latch some balky pipe fittings. Williamson is properly impressed. Then when deer season arrives, the Slade bunch tears into the mountains in four-wheelers (modern cowboys' equivalent of horses), oversupplied with liquor and marijuana, their manly pursuit of game turns into something like a Saturday Night Fever fiasco of hunting. Late Sam is so fazed on an elk hunt ("I ain't leavin' Wyoming without gettin me an elk") that he nearly destroys a borrowed truck and finally kills a poor deer instead.

In the end, it is clear that the author sees Sam and company as gritty, likable slaves of the American Dream, just as their frontier forebears were. By the time Williamson rides away from the sunset to home back East, Sam has gotten his dream's worth—a promotion to driller and a double-width trailer, which, in Kemmerer, passes for a luxurious home. A melan-

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	B	E	O	S	P	I	R	E	A	N	I	A	N
A	R	N	O	T	I	G	E	R	N	A	P	A	
F	G	G	L	I	E	S	O	F	S	O	A	P	
T	I	T	I	L	A	R			U	R	A	L	
				O	L	A	N		R	A	G	E	
C	A	R	O	L	E	S	O	R	E		L	I	
A	B	O	T			A	L	L	A	N	I	T	
B	E	R	E	A	N	O	F		A	C	O	E	
O	N	O		R	H	O	A			E	O	O	

NEY RUBS FATTER
 GAME HADA
 BISON TARRIES
 A STUDY IN SCARLET
 SAUR ACUTE TUNO
 LENT METES GLAT

CHESS



By Robert Byrne

It is sometimes possible to play an objectively inferior defense if you know your opponent feels uncomfortable facing it. It is also possible to play an objectively sound defense, even if your opponent is known to perform strongly against it. But to play a scrappy defense against an opponent who just can't wait to get his hands on it is something else.

Nevertheless, it does happen, as witnessed by the game between the Hungarian grandmaster Lajos Portisch and the Seattle grandmaster Yasser Seirawan in the Fourth Clarin International Tournament in Mar del Plata, Argentina. Seirawan either overvalued the defense he adopted or undervalued Portisch's skill in attack-
no it

It would have been safer to develop with 5... N-KB3, yet Sarrawin chose 5... P-KR3; 6 N-R3, P-KN4 on the sideline was the white knight. The trouble was that after 8 P-KR4, P-N5, the black kingside pawns were immobilized and Portisch had a beckoning knight outpost at KB4. Perhaps Sarrawin should have tried 8... N-DB3!? to induce 9 P-K3 and then develop with 9... N-B3.

Against Portisch in the Olympiad at Nice, 1974, Miguel Quinteros had tried: 1... N-KB3; 10 KN-K2, N-K4; 11 N-Q5, P-B4; 12 B-Q2, N-QB3; 13 B-B3, B-K3; 14 PxP, PxP; 15 Q-N7 with advantage to White. Scarawan's alternative defensive system in this game was surely no improvement.

Instead of 15... N-Q2-N3; 16... N-N, N-N: 17 B-Q2 which would have enabled Black to struggle to finish his mobilization. Seirawan weakened his Q3 square with 15... P-Q3? Thus, after 16 B-B4, N-Q2-N3, White threw the black ranks into confusion with 17 N-N5! N-N: 15 N-Q6ch.

An indication of the ferocious problems besetting Seirawan can be seen after 21 0-0-0. Had he played 1... R-QN1?, hoping for 2... B-K3, he would have been

chole existence, perhaps, but where American. Give Williamson credit for painting the grim oil boom town in harsh strokes, while still making us care about the funny, violent men and women who populate it.

Lucy Gwin also spent a year in said around an oil boom town, Morgan City, La. But whereas Williamson, most immediately, by virtue of gender alone, became one of the boys, Gwin was never anything but an outsider and a mighty threatening one, among the male "rigrats" and supply boat crews.

Gwin's *Oleander* begins with a scene of a young woman, the offshoot of an oil frontier, then grows into a truly riveting suspense tale when the author realizes she is confronting a far more difficult barrier — the frontier of sex roles.

Gwin skillfully weaves patches of her past as an advertising executive, restaurant, Zen student and divorced mother of two into her master narrative. She is 35 years old at the start of the novel, and has been divorced from that past and from a male companion. She lands her first job as cook on a boat that carries supplies to offshore rigs. Cook is the lone job "allowed" women. Trudie is, Lucy falls in love with a man, and the novel ends. The job she covets is a gastronomically masculine, that of deckhand. She is lucky enough to start off with an apparently benevolent Captain, captain who teaches her how to handle every-

Unfortunately, every trait that endears Lucy to herself and to us—her passion, spunk, good humor, toughness—helps make her the biggest freak of all in this Man's World of crazed redneck slobs. She insists on proving, over and over, that she can handle any exhausting chore, from lassoing high pilings with huge ropes to scrubbing an entire city's bus. And she is Wonder Woman. To her co-workers, who begin to turn against her, she is a "Morphadite," who doesn't realize a woman's place is literally barefoot and pregnant (as are the women attached to her boss mates).

First Cheat Sailor
The more adept the bootlegger, the angrier the entire coast-guard brotherhood gets. Even though the smugglers in command of the ship genuinely like many of these gaily merchant marines. Before a year is up, she has been rejected by 12 captains, yet her personnel records, she claims later, show they have rated her a first-class sailor. Her report from the murky waters of what she labels Teasustone's Culture, includes one mate who chronicles a night of gross store-swapping by biting into a live black beard, a captain who nearly capsize his boat rather than turn back from a storm, and another captain who reads pornography aboard.

Without giving away the ending of "Going Overboard," I must note that Gwin comes close to losing his life after the deceptively flinty charges of sexual harassment against her tormentors. There is not a single hero in the book but there certainly is a heroine, Lucy Gwin, as sassy and sure-handed as the typewriter as she is on deck, offers us a self-portrait of one helluva gutsy pioneer woman on the dangerous sexual frontier. "Going Overboard," in less capable hands, could have been a feminist tract. Instead, it is an unforgettable Southern horror story that calls to mind James Dickey's "Deliverance," and it's just as scary.

Grace Lichtenstein, a former Rocky Mountains correspondent for The New York Times, is the author of "Machismo: Women and Daring." She wrote this review for The Washington Post.

ESS

Position after M ... K-K2

Of course, on 34 P-B5!, the pawn was immune from 34 ... R_hP^h because of 35 B-K6. After 34 ... K-R2, Portisch took Coiroan out of his

Since 38 . . . R-R; 39 B-B4ch, K-B1; 40 K-B6 permits no defense against 41 Q-B7mate. Scrawan gave up.

Player	Rebounds	Points	Assists
1 P-Q1	P-Q2	20 8-22	Q-M2
2 P-Q1	P-Q2	21 6-10	P-M2
3 P-M2	P-Q2	22 9-22	P-M2
4 P-M2	P-Q2	23 10-22	P-M2
5 P-M2	P-Q2	24 10-22	P-M2
6 P-M2	P-Q2	25 12-22	P-M2
7 P-M2	P-Q2	26 12-22	P-M2
8 P-M2	P-Q2	27 12-22	P-M2
9 P-M2	P-Q2	28 12-22	P-M2
10 P-M2	P-Q2	29 12-22	P-M2
11 P-M2	P-Q2	30 12-22	P-M2
12 P-M2	P-Q2	31 12-22	P-M2
13 P-M2	P-Q2	32 12-22	P-M2
14 P-M2	P-Q2	33 12-22	P-M2
15 P-M2	P-Q2	34 12-22	P-M2
16 P-M2	P-Q2	35 12-22	P-M2
17 P-M2	P-Q2	36 12-22	P-M2
18 P-M2	P-Q2	37 12-22	P-M2
19 P-M2	P-Q2	38 12-22	P-M2
20 P-M2	P-Q2	39 12-22	P-M2
21 P-M2	P-Q2	40 12-22	P-M2
22 P-M2	P-Q2	41 12-22	P-M2
23 P-M2	P-Q2	42 12-22	P-M2
24 P-M2	P-Q2	43 12-22	P-M2
25 P-M2	P-Q2	44 12-22	P-M2
26 P-M2	P-Q2	45 12-22	P-M2
27 P-M2	P-Q2	46 12-22	P-M2
28 P-M2	P-Q2	47 12-22	P-M2
29 P-M2	P-Q2	48 12-22	P-M2
30 P-M2	P-Q2	49 12-22	P-M2
31 P-M2	P-Q2	50 12-22	P-M2
32 P-M2	P-Q2	51 12-22	P-M2
33 P-M2	P-Q2	52 12-22	P-M2
34 P-M2	P-Q2	53 12-22	P-M2
35 P-M2	P-Q2	54 12-22	P-M2
36 P-M2	P-Q2	55 12-22	P-M2
37 P-M2	P-Q2	56 12-22	P-M2
38 P-M2	P-Q2	57 12-22	P-M2
39 P-M2	P-Q2	58 12-22	P-M2
40 P-M2	P-Q2	59 12-22	P-M2
41 P-M2	P-Q2	60 12-22	P-M2
42 P-M2	P-Q2	61 12-22	P-M2
43 P-M2	P-Q2	62 12-22	P-M2
44 P-M2	P-Q2	63 12-22	P-M2
45 P-M2	P-Q2	64 12-22	P-M2
46 P-M2	P-Q2	65 12-22	P-M2
47 P-M2	P-Q2	66 12-22	P-M2
48 P-M2	P-Q2	67 12-22	P-M2
49 P-M2	P-Q2	68 12-22	P-M2
50 P-M2	P-Q2	69 12-22	P-M2
51 P-M2	P-Q2	70 12-22	P-M2
52 P-M2	P-Q2	71 12-22	P-M2
53 P-M2	P-Q2	72 12-22	P-M2
54 P-M2	P-Q2	73 12-22	P-M2
55 P-M2	P-Q2	74 12-22	P-M2
56 P-M2	P-Q2	75 12-22	P-M2
57 P-M2	P-Q2	76 12-22	P-M2
58 P-M2	P-Q2	77 12-22	P-M2
59 P-M2	P-Q2	78 12-22	P-M2
60 P-M2	P-Q2	79 12-22	P-M2
61 P-M2	P-Q2	80 12-22	P-M2
62 P-M2	P-Q2	81 12-22	P-M2
63 P-M2	P-Q2	82 12-22	P-M2
64 P-M2	P-Q2	83 12-22	P-M2
65 P-M2	P-Q2	84 12-22	P-M2
66 P-M2	P-Q2	85 12-22	P-M2
67 P-M2	P-Q2	86 12-22	P-M2
68 P-M2	P-Q2	87 12-22	P-M2
69 P-M2	P-Q2	88 12-22	P-M2
70 P-M2	P-Q2	89 12-22	P-M2
71 P-M2	P-Q2	90 12-22	P-M2
72 P-M2	P-Q2	91 12-22	P-M2
73 P-M2	P-Q2	92 12-22	P-M2
74 P-M2	P-Q2	93 12-22	P-M2
75 P-M2	P-Q2	94 12-22	P-M2
76 P-M2	P-Q2	95 12-22	P-M2
77 P-M2	P-Q2	96 12-22	P-M2
78 P-M2	P-Q2	97 12-22	P-M2
79 P-M2	P-Q2	98 12-22	P-M2
80 P-M2	P-Q2	99 12-22	P-M2
81 P-M2	P-Q2	100 12-22	P-M2

SPORTS

Poland Routs Belgium, 3-0; France Is Victor Over Austria

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BARCELONA — Zbigniew Boniek put on a virtuoso three-goal display Monday night as Poland routed Belgium, 3-0, in a second-round World Cup match. The 26-year-old forward destroyed the Belgians with crafty goals in the third, 56th and 53rd minutes.

WORLD CUP SOCCER

other Group A contender, that it has regained top form.

In Madrid, Bernard Genghini scored with a brilliant free kick Monday as France defeated Austria, 1-0, in the other second-round opener and moved within one victory of a place in the semifinals. Genghini scored in the 40th minute of the opening Group D match of the second round, and France now is on target to reach the final four of the world's premier soccer tournament.

The winners of the four three-team groups advance to the semi-finals. France needs only to defeat Northern Ireland, the other team in the group, to advance.

Poland, which defeated Peru, 5-1, in its last opening-round game, used the same attacking formation to shred a Belgian defense that had conceded only one goal in its three first-round games.

And now must defeat the Soviet Union Sunday to clinch the group's semifinal berth.

Boniek, the 26-year-old Wildcat, who next season will play for Juventus in Italy, led a completely dominant side, Belgium concentrated all its energies in

midfield, but lacked the speed and skill to rattle the Poles, who attacked with width and pace.

Boniek's first goal came as midfielder Grzegorz Lato, celebrating his 100th international, cut a pass back across the penalty area and Boniek rammed a shot into the roof of the net from 18 meters out.

It was an unhappy start for goalkeeper Theo Custers, standing in for the injured Jean-Marie Pfaff.

Rounding It Off

Boniek made it 2-0 with a brilliantly directed floating header, he rounded off the scoring when he gathered in a pass from Lato and beat the Belgians' offside trap.

Playing without injured captain Michel Platini and despite losing striker Bernard Lacombe with an injury after 15 minutes, France was superior from the start.

Genghini, a 35-year-old, stood in Jean Tigana's controlled midfield with panache and determination.

Genghini's second goal of the tournament was outstanding. From almost 30 meters, he unleashed a shot that bent at the second to fly into the net at the near post and beat goalkeeper Friedl Koncilia.

The Austrians, facing elimination, might have lost by a larger margin. But Koncilia made several fine saves, and French forwards Dominique Rocheteau and Didier Six, squandering a succession of chances, were less precise than their midfield colleagues.

Michael Hidalgo, the French coach, said he was not satisfied. "We failed because there were many occasions to score," he said. "Because of lack of conviction we could not. We have the means to play. The confidence was missing."

Hidalgo said his team would not face Northern Ireland in a mood of overconfidence in view of its recent victory over the Irish. France won a friendly match in Paris, 4-0, in May.

"We do not make any comparisons with [that] game," said Hidalgo. "At the time the Irish were in an experimental stage — and they have shown in the tournament that they have improved and are still improving — while we were on the way up. Northern Ireland has changed its team and shown more stability."

"Extremely Difficult"

Austrian Coach Georg Schmidt was upset at his team's lack of midfield competitiveness. "We had only three shots against the French goal, and that is not enough to win a soccer match," he conceded.

Genghini, a 35-year-old, stood in Jean Tigana's controlled midfield with panache and determination.

Genghini's second goal of the tournament was outstanding. From almost 30 meters, he unleashed a shot that bent at the second to fly into the net at the near post and beat goalkeeper Friedl Koncilia.

The Austrians, facing elimination, might have lost by a larger margin. But Koncilia made several fine saves, and French forwards Dominique Rocheteau and Didier Six, squandering a succession of chances, were less precise than their midfield colleagues.

Michael Hidalgo, the French coach, said he was not satisfied. "We failed because there were many occasions to score," he said. "Because of lack of conviction we could not. We have the means to play. The confidence was missing."

Hidalgo said his team would not face Northern Ireland in a mood of overconfidence in view of its recent victory over the Irish. France won a friendly match in Paris, 4-0, in May.

"We do not make any comparisons with [that] game," said Hidalgo. "At the time the Irish were in an experimental stage — and they have shown in the tournament that they have improved and are still improving — while we were on the way up. Northern Ireland has changed its team and shown more stability."

"Extremely Difficult"

Austrian Coach Georg Schmidt was upset at his team's lack of midfield competitiveness. "We had only three shots against the French goal, and that is not enough to win a soccer match," he conceded.

Genghini, a 35-year-old, stood in Jean Tigana's controlled midfield with panache and determination.

Genghini's second goal of the tournament was outstanding. From almost 30 meters, he unleashed a shot that bent at the second to fly into the net at the near post and beat goalkeeper Friedl Koncilia.

The Austrians, facing elimination, might have lost by a larger margin. But Koncilia made several fine saves, and French forwards Dominique Rocheteau and Didier Six, squandering a succession of chances, were less precise than their midfield colleagues.

Michael Hidalgo, the French coach, said he was not satisfied. "We failed because there were many occasions to score," he said. "Because of lack of conviction we could not. We have the means to play. The confidence was missing."

Hidalgo said his team would not face Northern Ireland in a mood of overconfidence in view of its recent victory over the Irish. France won a friendly match in Paris, 4-0, in May.

"We do not make any comparisons with [that] game," said Hidalgo. "At the time the Irish were in an experimental stage — and they have shown in the tournament that they have improved and are still improving — while we were on the way up. Northern Ireland has changed its team and shown more stability."

"Extremely Difficult"

Austrian Coach Georg Schmidt was upset at his team's lack of midfield competitiveness. "We had only three shots against the French goal, and that is not enough to win a soccer match," he conceded.

Genghini, a 35-year-old, stood in Jean Tigana's controlled midfield with panache and determination.

Genghini's second goal of the tournament was outstanding. From almost 30 meters, he unleashed a shot that bent at the second to fly into the net at the near post and beat goalkeeper Friedl Koncilia.

The Austrians, facing elimination, might have lost by a larger margin. But Koncilia made several fine saves, and French forwards Dominique Rocheteau and Didier Six, squandering a succession of chances, were less precise than their midfield colleagues.

Michael Hidalgo, the French coach, said he was not satisfied. "We failed because there were many occasions to score," he said. "Because of lack of conviction we could not. We have the means to play. The confidence was missing."

Hidalgo said his team would not face Northern Ireland in a mood of overconfidence in view of its recent victory over the Irish. France won a friendly match in Paris, 4-0, in May.

"We do not make any comparisons with [that] game," said Hidalgo. "At the time the Irish were in an experimental stage — and they have shown in the tournament that they have improved and are still improving — while we were on the way up. Northern Ireland has changed its team and shown more stability."

"Extremely Difficult"

Austrian Coach Georg Schmidt was upset at his team's lack of midfield competitiveness. "We had only three shots against the French goal, and that is not enough to win a soccer match," he conceded.

Genghini, a 35-year-old, stood in Jean Tigana's controlled midfield with panache and determination.

Genghini's second goal of the tournament was outstanding. From almost 30 meters, he unleashed a shot that bent at the second to fly into the net at the near post and beat goalkeeper Friedl Koncilia.

The Austrians, facing elimination, might have lost by a larger margin. But Koncilia made several fine saves, and French forwards Dominique Rocheteau and Didier Six, squandering a succession of chances, were less precise than their midfield colleagues.

Michael Hidalgo, the French coach, said he was not satisfied. "We failed because there were many occasions to score," he said. "Because of lack of conviction we could not. We have the means to play. The confidence was missing."

Hidalgo said his team would not face Northern Ireland in a mood of overconfidence in view of its recent victory over the Irish. France won a friendly match in Paris, 4-0, in May.

"We do not make any comparisons with [that] game," said Hidalgo. "At the time the Irish were in an experimental stage — and they have shown in the tournament that they have improved and are still improving — while we were on the way up. Northern Ireland has changed its team and shown more stability."

"Extremely Difficult"

Austrian Coach Georg Schmidt was upset at his team's lack of midfield competitiveness. "We had only three shots against the French goal, and that is not enough to win a soccer match," he conceded.

Genghini, a 35-year-old, stood in Jean Tigana's controlled midfield with panache and determination.

Genghini's second goal of the tournament was outstanding. From almost 30 meters, he unleashed a shot that bent at the second to fly into the net at the near post and beat goalkeeper Friedl Koncilia.

The Austrians, facing elimination, might have lost by a larger margin. But Koncilia made several fine saves, and French forwards Dominique Rocheteau and Didier Six, squandering a succession of chances, were less precise than their midfield colleagues.

Michael Hidalgo, the French coach, said he was not satisfied. "We failed because there were many occasions to score," he said. "Because of lack of conviction we could not. We have the means to play. The confidence was missing."



Bernard Genghini's first-half free kick left Austrian goalkeeper Friedl Koncilia at the post — and France went on to win its first match of the second round of World Cup, 1-0, Monday in Madrid.

McEnroe, Evert Gain 4th Wimbledon Round

The Associated Press
WIMBLEDON, England — Defending American champions Chris Evert Lloyd and John McEnroe scored comfortable victories Monday to advance to the fourth round of play at the Wimbledon tennis championships.

Evert crushed compatriot Kate Latham, 6-1, 6-1, while McEnroe, his rhythm disrupted by several rain delays, overpowered fellow American Lloyd Bourne, 6-2, 6-2, 6-0.

New Zealander Russell Simpson, meanwhile, stunned Chip Hooper of the United States, 6-3, 1-6, 6-3, 6-7, 11-9, completing an artillery battle that began Saturday and proved to be the longest match of this year's tournament.

The 58-game match was made possible by a rule in effect only at Wimbledon and the French Open, under which a final set is played with no tie-breaker.

Simpson came to Wimbledon on top of his game, having held a match point against McEnroe in the recent tournament at Manchester. He was pitting his No. 89 worldwide rank against the big-serving Hooper's No. 23.

On the women's side, third-seeded Tracy Austin overcame a lapse of concentration caused by a rain delay to post a 4-6, 6-1, 6-2 triumph over fellow American Kathy Jordan.

Fourth-seeded Andrea Jaeger defeated South African Ros Fairbank, 6-3, 7-5; 10th-seeded Barbara Potter of the United States beat compatriot Jane Preyer, 6-4, 6-4 and No. 13 Anne Smith tripped France's Corinne Vanier, 6-3, 6-2.

Among the men, sixth-seeded Gene Mayer outlasted Australian Brad Drewett, 6-7, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1; Marcos Hocevar of Brazil bested American Francisco Gonzalez, 7-6, 4-6, 7-6, 7-6, and Indian Vijay Amarnath defeated Frenchman Pascal Portes, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2. All three joined Simpson in reaching the third round.

Suspensions
 The Hoyer-Drewett and Simpson-Mayer duels were suspended Saturday night because of darkness. Hooper, who last week ambushed No. 8 seed Peter McNamara of Australia, managed to draw the match even at two sets each Saturday by coming back from a 2-0 deficit in the tie-breaker.

McEnroe got the breaks he needed in the sixth and eighth games of the opening set, and when he broke Bourne again in the second game of the second set he appeared to be returning to form. Bourne returned the favor in the fifth game, but McEnroe broke right back and finished the second set with another break for the 6-2 result.

In the second set, McEnroe built up a 4-0 advantage and was serving at deuce when the rain returned. After another interval, the top-seed hit two crisp forehand volleys to wrap up that game and then finished the match with a topspin backhand. Bourne watched all the while.

McEnroe got the breaks he needed in the sixth and eighth games of the opening set, and when he broke Bourne again in the second game of the second set he appeared to be returning to form. Bourne returned the favor in the fifth game, but McEnroe broke right back and finished the second set with another break for the 6-2 result.

In the second set, McEnroe built up a 4-0 advantage and was serving at deuce when the rain returned. After another interval, the top-seed hit two crisp forehand volleys to wrap up that game and then finished the match with a topspin backhand. Bourne watched all the while.

McEnroe got the breaks he needed in the sixth and eighth games of the opening set, and when he broke Bourne again in the second game of the second set he appeared to be returning to form. Bourne returned the favor in the fifth game, but McEnroe broke right back and finished the second set with another break for the 6-2 result.

In the second set, McEnroe built up a 4-0 advantage and was serving at deuce when the rain returned. After another interval, the top-seed hit two crisp forehand volleys to wrap up that game and then finished the match with a topspin backhand. Bourne watched all the while.

McEnroe got the breaks he needed in the sixth and eighth games of the opening set, and when he broke Bourne again in the second game of the second set he appeared to be returning to form. Bourne returned the favor in the fifth game, but McEnroe broke right back and finished the second set with another break for the 6-2 result.

In the second set, McEnroe built up a 4-0 advantage and was serving at deuce when the rain returned. After another interval, the top-seed hit two crisp forehand volleys to wrap up that game and then finished the match with a topspin backhand. Bourne watched all the while.

McEnroe got the breaks he needed in the sixth and eighth games of the opening set, and when he broke Bourne again in the second game of the second set he appeared to be returning to form. Bourne returned the favor in the fifth game, but McEnroe broke right back and finished the second set with another break for the 6-2 result.

In the second set, McEnroe built up a 4-0 advantage and was serving at deuce when the rain returned. After another interval, the top-seed hit two crisp forehand volleys to wrap up that game and then finished the match with a topspin backhand. Bourne watched all the while.

McEnroe got the breaks he needed in the sixth and eighth games of the opening set, and when he broke Bourne again in the second game of the second set he appeared to be returning to form. Bourne returned the favor in the fifth game, but McEnroe broke right back and finished the second set with another break for the 6-2 result.

In the second set, McEnroe built up a 4-0 advantage and was serving at deuce when the rain returned. After another interval, the top-seed hit two crisp forehand volleys to wrap up that game and then finished the match with a topspin backhand. Bourne watched all the while.

McEnroe got the breaks he needed in the sixth and eighth games of the opening set, and when he broke Bourne again in the second game of the second set he appeared to be returning to form. Bourne returned the favor in the fifth game, but McEnroe broke right back and finished the second set with another break for the 6-2 result.

In the second set, McEnroe built up a 4-0 advantage and was serving at deuce when the rain returned. After another interval, the top-seed hit two crisp forehand volleys to wrap up that game and then finished the match with a topspin backhand. Bourne watched all the while.

McEnroe got the breaks he needed in the sixth and eighth games of the opening set, and when he broke Bourne again in the second game of the second set he appeared to be returning to form. Bourne returned the favor in the fifth game, but McEnroe broke right back and finished the second set with another break for the 6-2 result.

In the second set, McEnroe built up a 4-0 advantage and was serving at deuce when the rain returned. After another interval, the top-seed hit two crisp forehand volleys to wrap up that game and then finished the match with a topspin backhand. Bourne watched all the while.

McEnroe got the breaks he needed in the sixth and eighth games of the opening set, and when he broke Bourne again in the second game of the second set he appeared to be returning to form. Bourne returned the favor in the fifth game, but McEnroe broke right back and finished the second set with another break for the 6-2 result.

In the second set, McEnroe built up a 4-0 advantage and was serving at deuce when the rain returned. After another interval, the top-seed hit two crisp forehand volleys to wrap up that game and then finished the match with a topspin backhand. Bourne watched all the while.

McEnroe got the breaks he needed in the sixth and eighth games of the opening set, and when he broke Bourne again in the second game of the second set he appeared to be returning to form. Bourne returned the favor in the fifth game, but McEnroe broke right back and finished the second set with another break for the 6-2 result.

In the second set, McEnroe built up a 4-0 advantage and was serving at deuce when the rain returned. After another interval, the top-seed hit two crisp forehand volleys to wrap up that game and then finished the match with a topspin backhand. Bourne watched all the while.

McEnroe got the breaks he needed in the sixth and eighth games of the opening set, and when he broke Bourne again in the second game of the second set he appeared to be returning to form. Bourne returned the favor in the fifth game, but McEnroe broke right back and finished the second set with another break for the 6-2 result.

In the second set, McEnroe built up a 4-0 advantage and was serving at deuce when the rain returned. After another interval, the top-seed hit two crisp forehand volleys to wrap up that game and then finished the match with a topspin backhand. Bourne watched all the while.

McEnroe got the breaks he needed in the sixth and eighth games of the opening set, and when he broke Bourne again in the second game of the second set he appeared to be returning to form. Bourne returned the favor in the fifth game, but McEnroe broke right back and finished the second set with another break for the 6-2 result.

In the second set, McEnroe built up a 4-0 advantage and was serving at deuce when the rain returned. After another interval, the top-seed hit two crisp forehand volleys to wrap up that game and then finished the match with a topspin backhand. Bourne watched all the while.

McEnroe got the breaks he needed in the sixth and eighth games of the opening set, and when he broke Bourne again in the second game of the second set he appeared to be returning to form. Bourne returned the favor in the fifth game, but McEnroe broke right back and finished the second set with another break for the 6-2 result.

In the second set, McEnroe built up a 4-0 advantage and was serving at deuce when the rain returned. After another interval, the top-seed hit two crisp forehand volleys to wrap up that game and then finished the match with a topspin backhand. Bourne watched all the while.

McEnroe got the breaks he needed in the sixth and eighth games of the opening set, and when he broke Bourne again in the second game of the second set he appeared to be returning to form. Bourne returned the favor in the fifth game, but McEnroe broke right back and finished the second set with another break for the 6-2 result.

In the second set, McEnroe built up a 4-0 advantage and was serving at deuce when the rain returned. After another interval, the top-seed hit two crisp forehand volleys to wrap up that game and then finished the match with a topspin backhand. Bourne watched all the while.

McEnroe got the breaks he needed in the sixth and eighth games of the opening set, and when he broke Bourne again in the second game of the second set he appeared to be returning to form. Bourne returned the favor in the fifth game, but McEnroe broke right back and finished the second set with another break for the 6-2 result.

In the second set, McEnroe built up a 4-0 advantage and was serving at deuce when the rain returned. After another interval, the top-seed hit two crisp forehand volleys to wrap up that game and then finished the match with a topspin backhand. Bourne watched all the while.

McEnroe got the breaks he needed in the sixth and eighth games of the opening set, and when he broke Bourne again in the second game of the second set he appeared to be returning to form. Bourne returned the favor in the fifth game, but McEnroe broke right back and finished the second set with another break for the 6-2 result.

Deadly Circle, Squared

By Jim Murray
 Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — On May 24, 1913, in Calgary, Alberta, Luther McCarty — a man you probably never heard of — got killed in the prize ring. The man who killed him, Arthur Pelkey, according to boxing lore, never fought again, but wandered to and fro, a broken man unable to forget or forgive what he had done.

On Aug. 25, 1930, heavyweight Max Baer killed Frankie Campbell with his fists in a bout in San Francisco. Lore has it that Max Baer never again dared hit a man as hard as he could, but the record shows Max Baer went on to become the heavyweight champion of the world.

On Feb. 10, 1933, Primo Carnera killed Ernie Schaaf in the ring at Madison Square Garden. In Schaaf's previous fight he had been knocked senseless by Baer in the last punch of the fight but was saved by the bell.

"It's My Business"

On June 25, 1947, the original "Sugar Ray" — Robinson — killed a contender, Jimmy Doyle, in his first defense of the welterweight title. When the coroner asked him if he didn't notice Doyle was badly hurt, Robinson answered truthfully: "Sir, it's my business to hurt people."

Deaths in prize fighting are the only sanctioned homicide this side of war.

To "outpoint" is the nicety they put on it. But it's well to remember Carnera outpointed Schaaf. I always remember the night Archie Moore was outpointing the Argentine Adonis, Alejandro Lavantora, which is to say he was battering him from ringpost to ringpost — much to the delight of a ringholder who kept urging Moore on to further mayhem.

Actor Peter Falk tapped the man on the shoulder. "Why," he wondered, "do you want Moore to hurt him anymore?"

"Because," shouted the fan, "if he wins, I get \$50 — if he knocks him out, I get \$100."

"How much?" Falk asked. "It would have been funny, except Lavantora got killed two fights later. Like Schaaf he probably died cumulatively — he had

absorbed earlier beatings by Moore and by Muhammad Ali.

I bring this up because the other day I went over to talk to a fighter named Lupe Pintor. Pintor is a bantamweight champion, another in that long line of fist-fighters who have killed men in the ring.

Pintor comes from a place where the sun bakes men hard, where muscles get like rope and the stomach is tightened because the food is not fancy nor abundant. Pintor didn't grow very big, 5-foot-6, 118, but what there is is like dried hemp.

Johnny Owen didn't grow very big either. In the rain-driven, black-lung country of Wales, he came from a long line of people who made their living coughing two miles underground. The night Owen fought Pintor, he looked as if he had spent his life out in the moon, and his color ranged from gray to green. Owen was called "the matchstick" because most of his 118 pounds seemed to be ears.

I had lunch with Owen two days before his fight with Pintor. He went into the ring because he wanted to stay out of the mines. Well, he did. And they took him home and buried him in the rain.

I wondered about Pintor, who has had four fights and three title defenses since that night two years ago when he killed Johnny Owen. I asked what he thought about that part of his life.

"Sadness," he said, adding that he did not want to talk about Owen. It had been expected to be a hard fight, after all. Owen was the British champion, and one had to respect to a man who could be the best in such a proud country, didn't he?

Up From Ice Creams

Did Pintor give any thought at all to not fighting again? No, he had been fighting since he was a little kid selling ice cream cones in Mexico City and the big boys had tried to steal his wares. He did not want to go back to selling ice cream cones. He had three children to support.

Was he afraid to hit a man as hard as he could? Pintor looked reproachful. Oh, no, if you don't hit a man hard he will hit you hard. It's not the fighter's fault, Pintor says, when someone gets killed in the ring.

He is right. It's ours.

Bo Diaz and George Vukovich each hit three-run home runs off Craig Swan (5-3) to pace the winners' attack. Pete Rose, singling home a fourth-inning run, extended his hitting streak to 21 games, tops in the National League this season.

Mike Krukow scattered six hits and struck out six during his seven innings of work to pick up his seventh victory against five losses.

The Phils took a 3-0 lead in the first, when Gary Matthews singled with two outs, Mike Schmidt walked and Diaz hit his 15th home run of the season. They made it 7-0 with four more in the third. Matthews singled, stole second and scored on Schmidt's single; Diaz singled Schmidt to third and both scored when Vukovich hit his third homer.

The Mets scored in the fifth on a one-out single by Wally Backman, two walks and Mookie Wilson's RBI single. John Stearns tripled home a run and scored on George Foster's single off Ron Reed in the ninth.

Braves 2, Reds 0

In Cincinnati, Chris Chambliss singled in Claudell Washington from third base with one out in the 14th to break a scoreless tie (Bob Horner added a run-scoring single) and spark Atlanta to 2-0 victory over the Reds. The Braves held off Cincinnati by turning over seven double plays during the game.

Expos 5, Pirates 2

In Montreal, Tim Lincecum hit a two-run homer and Dan Norman added one with the bases empty, highlighting a four-run fourth that helped the Expos break a four-

inings of work to pick up his seventh victory against five losses.

The Phils took a 3-0 lead in the first, when Gary Matthews singled with two outs, Mike Schmidt walked and Diaz hit his 15th home run of the season. They made it 7-0 with four more in the third. Matthews singled, stole second and scored on Schmidt's single; Diaz singled Schmidt to third and both scored when Vukovich hit his third homer.

The Mets scored in the fifth on a one-out single by Wally Backman, two walks and Mookie Wilson's RBI single. John Stearns tripled home a run and scored on George Foster's single off Ron Reed in the ninth.

Braves 2, Reds 0

In Cincinnati, Chris Chambliss singled in Claudell Washington from third base with one out in the 14th to break a scoreless tie (Bob Horner added a run-scoring single) and spark Atlanta to 2-0 victory over the Reds. The Braves held off Cincinnati by turning over seven double plays during the game.

Expos 5, Pirates 2

In Montreal, Tim Lincecum hit a two-run homer and Dan Norman added one with the bases empty, highlighting a four-run fourth that helped the Expos break a four-

inings of work to pick up his seventh victory against five losses.

The Phils took a 3-0 lead in the first, when Gary Matthews singled with two outs, Mike Schmidt walked and Diaz hit his 15th home run of the season. They made it 7-0 with four more in the third. Matthews singled, stole second and scored on Schmidt's single; Diaz singled Schmidt to third and both scored when Vukovich hit his third homer.

The Mets scored in the fifth on a one-out single by Wally Backman, two walks and Mookie Wilson's RBI single. John Stearns tripled home a run and scored on George Foster's single off Ron Reed in the ninth.

Braves 2, Reds 0

In Cincinnati, Chris Chambliss singled in Claudell Washington from third base with one out in the 14th to break a scoreless tie (Bob Horner added a run-scoring single) and spark Atlanta to 2-0 victory over the Reds. The Braves held off Cincinnati by turning over seven double plays during the game.

Expos 5, Pirates 2

In Montreal, Tim Lincecum hit a two-run homer and Dan Norman added one with the bases empty, highlighting a four-run fourth that helped the Expos break a four-

inings of work to

